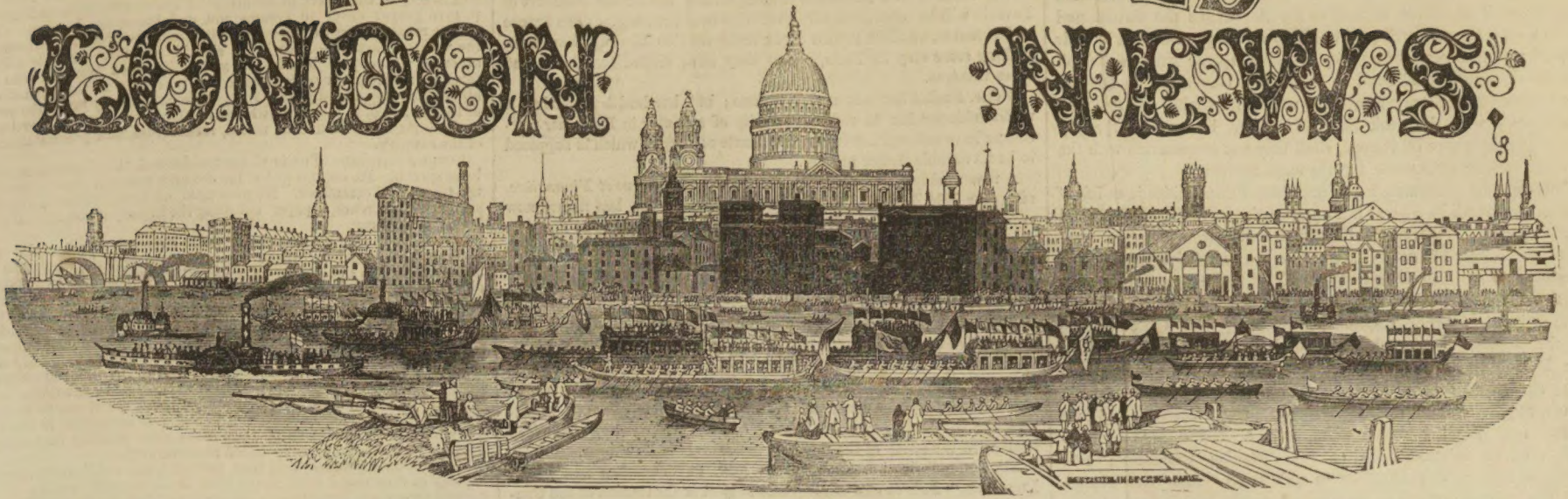


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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

EUROPEAN INTERVENTIONS.

THE determination of the British and French Governments to break off diplomatic intercourse with the King of Naples would be of itself a matter of small moment; but when, in addition to this token of their high displeasure, they have resolved to send a squadron of ships of war to the Bay of Naples—nominally to protect their own subjects, but in reality to overawe and coerce an independent Sovereign, and dictate to him the form of domestic policy which he shall adopt—the question assumes the very highest importance.

The world knows the reasons which are alleged in justification of this extraordinary step. The King of Naples is a perjured Sovereign; who has abolished a Constitution to which he solemnly swore to be faithful; who has unjustly imprisoned some of his ablest and most honest servants; who has committed acts of the most odious tyranny, which nothing can justify, and which can only be explained on the supposition of his insanity; and who imperils, in consequence of these acts, the tranquillity of Italy and the peace of Europe. These charges against the King of Naples are, unfortunately, but too true; but we are entitled to inquire whether England and France, or any other great Powers, have laid it down as a general principle that coercion in such cases is to be the law of Europe; or whether the presumed weakness of the Neapolitan Sovereign has encouraged the two Powers to adopt a course of proceeding towards him which they are not prepared to adopt towards a more powerful State. Certainly England and France have shown in the war against Russia that they could do battle with the strong in defence of a great principle; but if they have taken upon themselves to be the arbiters of Europe, and to intervene or interfere in all cases that seem to threaten the general stability of the European system, it appears rather extraordinary and short-sighted in them to attack little offenders, and allow larger ones to do as they please. In the particular instance of King Bomba, the French Emperor dreads revolution in Italy, lest it should extend to his own territories; while the British Government, having no reason to fear revolution in itself, makes common cause with France, lest a general war should grow out of an Italian or any other revolution. Such a course is either right or wrong. If it be right, why should they not treat Austria as they have resolved to treat Naples? If wrong, why should the British people allow the British Government to pledge their resources and their credit and to imperil their good name in a policy that is unjust and may be fatal?

No immediate danger to the peace of Europe is to be feared on the side of Russia; but is there none to be apprehended elsewhere? Let us well consider the position and conduct of Austria, both in Italy and in the Danubian provinces of Turkey, before we decide so confidently that the reign of peace has commenced, and that England and France have nothing to do but to keep such small potentates in order as those of Naples and Greece. For the horrors of the late war in the Crimea, and on the banks of the Danube, Austria is even more to be blamed than Russia herself. Austria had it in her power to prevent the war; but, being pusillanimous, as well as greedy, she refrained—firstly, because she was afraid of Russia; and secondly, because she hoped that she might appropriate some of the spoils of the struggle if she did not gain any of its glories. Though peace has been signed, she continues to play the same unworthy and selfish game. She fears to lose her hold of Italy; and she earnestly desires to obtain possession of Moldavia and Wallachia. To retain possession of Lombardy and Venice she imperils the peace of Europe by the attitude she assumes towards Sardinia; and, to balance a too probable loss on the Adriatic, she retains dishonest possession of two large and valuable provinces on the Danube and the Black Sea.

Have the statesmen of England and France, who are so ready to coerce Naples, taken that position

towards Austria on these two questions, which the interests of Europe and the rights of Turkey and Sardinia—recently, if not still, their allies—demand? Have they notified to the Court of Vienna that they will not suffer the independence of Sardinia to be endangered, her treasury to be drained, and her citizens to be impoverished, by the hostile armaments which it suits the policy of the House of Hapsburg to maintain on the frontiers of Piedmont and in her own provinces of Lombardy and Venice? Have they notified in like manner that the time has expired in Moldavia and Wallachia, and that they will not suffer a prolonged occupation of those provinces? If Great Britain and France have taken no steps to impress upon Austria the necessity of justice towards Sardinia, if not towards other and more unhappy portions of Italy, they have neglected an obvious duty, and incurred the imminent risk of allowing another war to convulse Europe. If they have not, in like manner insisted upon the speedy evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia they have incurred a risk equally great, and have virtually allowed Austria to do, unpunished and unquestioned, that for which they made war against Russia.

As regards Italy—where gunpowder is so thickly strewn, and where maniacal Governments run about so fiercely with matches and torches that explosions are imminent at any moment—peace can only be preserved by the intimate alliance of Great Britain and France with Sardinia. Towards that Power both of them incurred in the Crimea a moral obligation which it would not only be ungenerous and dastardly, but dangerous, to disavow. The Sardinian question is more urgent and more delicate than that of Naples, for it brings them into moral if not into material opposition to Austria. We are glad, however, to observe that the Emperor of the French has just taken a step which seems to prove that his policy as well as his sympathies are in this case identical with those of England. The busy-bodies in high office who, in the absence of the Emperor at Biarritz, lent the authority of the Imperial name to an official notification that Frenchmen would not be permitted to subscribe towards the purchase of guns for the fortifications of Alessandria, have been disavowed and reprimanded. As the reformation of this important place has been forced upon the Sardinian Government by the hostile demonstrations of Austria, and as Sardinia is ill



THE HOLY GATE, MOSCOW.—(SEE PAGE 320.)

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able at this time to afford any large outlay, we trust that, so far from opposing the subscriptions which Englishmen and Frenchmen may deem it advisable to send to the Sardinians the British and French Governments will give Sardinia all the practical aid in their power, and that they will notify to the Emperor Francis Joseph that he shall not be allowed to strengthen absolutism in Italy at the expense of the only free State within its limits. If they can remonstrate with the weak King of Naples, because his tyranny endangers the peace of Europe, shall they not remonstrate with the strong Emperor of Austria for the same reasons?

The conduct of Austria in the Danubian Principalities is as full of bad faith towards Europe as it is exasperating to the Moldavians and Wallachians. Although the Treaty of Paris—with bungling oversight, or positive dishonesty, is silent on the occupation of the Principalities by the Austrians, it stipulated for the complete evacuation by the Allies of the Turkish territories within six months after the date of its signature. England and France, with a promptitude in the highest degree honourable, have long since removed the last of their soldiers from the Turkish soil. Although the six months have not yet expired Turkey is free from the armed presence of her friends. But Austria—and we know not whether to consider her a friend or a foe—still remains in possession of two Turkish provinces; and shows no sign of any intention to quit them. How can France and England reconcile it to their duty towards each other, to Turkey, to the Moldo-Wallachians, to Europe, and even towards Russia, to allow this monstrous occupation to continue? They have called upon the Moldo-Wallachians to express their opinions freely as to the future government and constitution of the Provinces; but how can these populations express their opinions with any freedom when they are crushed by the weight of an immense army of occupation, that treats them as if they were a conquered country, or as if they were the legitimate prize of any Power that is daring enough to seize them? Unless Austria be compelled to withdraw her armies from those regions, it is but little better than cowardice to attack the King of Naples.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE state of the weather is most unfavourable here, and renders Paris as gloomy as it is well possible for it to be—cold, wet, and stormy. The autumn seems already far advanced, instead of being barely at its commencement, and warm clothing and fires are coming into general requisition.

The Court signals the conclusion of its stay at Biarritz by its patronage of a custom that of all others is one of those the most honoured in the breach rather than in the observance, that of bull-fighting. Their Majesties having issued particular orders to that effect, the little town of St. Esprit, near Bayonne, became the theatre of one of these brutal representations; against the barbarity and cruelty of which we have heard Spaniards themselves—when the contact with, and observation of, the customs of gentler and more humane nations had opened their eyes— inveigh, as a principal cause of the ferocity and indifference to bloodshed that distinguish so many of the nation, denouncing them as the chief bar to civilisation in that country. Further than this, the head of *la nation la plus civilisée du monde* gives from his private purse 50,000 francs to complete the sanguinary splendours of the sight, and to cover the expenses of transporting from beyond the Pyrenees bulls, toreadors, matadors, &c., to torture and be tortured, for the special edification of the ladies and gentlemen of the Court of the Tuileries. M. de Hatzfeld remains at Biarritz until the Emperor and Empress quit that residence. The gravity of the affairs which required his visit, as well as the friendly relations subsisting personally between him and the Emperor, combine thus to prolong his stay.

By the orders of the Empress a Gothic chapel is being erected at Vincennes to celebrate the spot where St. Louis administered justice beneath an oak.

Even at the risk of fatiguing our readers we must, in the general dearth of interesting intelligence that prevails, touch again on the subject that occupies, perhaps, at this moment the largest share of the attention of the graver portion of the community—viz., the much-agitated question of the *Univers*, and the interests called into view by the discussions arising thereon. In spite of the various attempts made to end the matter peacefully, M. Louis Veuillot insists upon bringing his action against the publisher of the pamphlet "l'Univers Jugé par Lui-Même;" while on the other hand the said publisher, as well as the authors (whose names in this case must become public), bring a counter action against M. Veuillot for his affirmation that their quotations were altered from the original text. The supporters of the *Univers* having come forward to declare themselves, the number, nature, and extent of its party become known, and the result is a showing-up of its weakness. About a dozen of the members of the French Episcopacy have placed themselves under the standard of M. Louis Veuillot, and nearly all, if not all, of these belong to the generally-discredited sect embracing the fanatical and intolerant views formerly supported, latterly combated, by Lamennais. Even the more moderate partisans of Ultramontanism themselves stop to examine the question, and see to what result it is tending, instead of taking up arms to support it in the present crisis. "Without Christianity there is no society (granted, so far). Without the Church, no Christianity. Without the infallibility of the Pope, no Church. Rome is all in all. In Rome alone lies all authority, all power; the spiritual directly, the temporal indirectly—being exercised by Princes as the instruments and agents of the Pope." Such are the doctrines the *Univers* imposes on the faithful; and on those who refuse to bend the neck to this yoke its denunciations are hurled.

We announce with satisfaction that the representations relative to the *déportés* of Cayenne has already led to the important result of issuing orders to all the seaports of France that none of those condemned to be transported thither shall be forwarded to that destination. It is believed that New Caledonia will be employed in the place of this penal settlement, which has been proved so frightfully unfitted for the purpose.

A variety of agricultural and horticultural shows have taken place in the neighbourhood of Paris. That given in the Orangerie of the Palace at Versailles was unusually brilliant. M. Remont, of Versailles, displayed, among a variety of other valuable trees and plants, several new species of evergreens, peculiarly suited to supply the necessity which the late inundations have made so apparent, of replanting the mountains.

One of the current reports here is the possibility that, in the event of the union of the Danubian Principalities, the Prince Adalbert of Bavaria will be chosen to rule over the new province. The Prince and Princess, on their return from their visit to Biarritz, have been making some stay in Paris, where they have visited the Opera and other theatres.

Mlle. Rachel has returned from Ems; but, her health rendering it undesirable for her to risk the severity of a winter in Paris, her physicians have ordered her to try the climate of Egypt, which is supposed to be favourable to her malady.

A new weekly journal, entitled *La Semaine Politique et Financière*, edited by MM. Lireux, Forcade, and De Césena—the last named now *rédauteur en chef* of the *Constitutionnel*—is about shortly to make its appearance; and the partisans of the *Univers*, in order to establish the doctrines of that journal in the West, have established in Brittany a paper named *Le Messager de l'Ouest*, in which these principles are most strongly inculcated.

M. Arsène Houssaye has just put the finishing touches to his new piece, "Les Comédiennes." No one could possibly have had better opportunities of studying the subject than M. Houssaye, during his seven years' management of the Théâtre Français; and, if he treats it as his established talents and reputation give fair grounds to expect, the piece will be sure to interest a public never weary of edifying itself with the study of the manners and morals of *les dames*.

The Français is giving a drama of MM. de Courcelles and H. de Lacretelle, "Fais ce que dois." The subject is the treason of the Comte de Bourbon: the piece has some good scenes; but, on the whole, is rather a failure. Mlle. Borghi Mamo has had a magnificent success in the "Prophète." When shall we see a French opera represented by French singers? Each season brings a fresh introduction of foreign—chiefly Italian—artists into the national opera, both as to composers and performers, rendering the name of French opera a mere farce. The Opéra Comique is about to produce Boieldieu's "Jean de Paris," with Mlle. Lhéritier, of whose magnificent successes at the Conservatoire we have already spoken.

NAPLES AND THE WESTERN POWERS.

It was confidently affirmed in Paris on Monday last that the Western Powers had at last decided upon the time and mode of making known their ultimatum to Naples. Each of the Western Powers, it was said, was to send four ships of the line and four frigates to the Bay of Naples; the eight French ships, commanded by Admiral Trehouart, were to be sent off on Tuesday last, and were to be joined by the English ships at Ajaccio. The French Minister was, upon the arrival of the squadron, to call upon the King of Naples, for the last time, to comply with the demands of the Western Powers; and if the answer was unsatisfactory he was to retire on board the flag-ship of the squadron.

On Tuesday the news was that some hitch had taken place, and on Wednesday the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in his letter, dated six p.m., says:—

The departure of the ultimatum is still delayed, but this is not to be attributed to doubt or hesitation, but a desire carefully to mature it, and not to act with precipitation. There can be no doubt that it will go, and that within a day or two, unless in the interval intelligence should come that the King of Naples has given way. It is not, however, in expectation of this, or in any sanguine reliance on the success of Baron Hubner's good offices, that the slight delay occurs, which may rather be explained by a regard to the deliberation and dignity proper to be observed in such grave circumstances. Reports have been current of an interview between Count Walewski and the Marquis Antonini, in which strong representations were said to have been made by the latter; but no importance is to be attached to this; and, indeed, the affair as it now stands may be considered as removed altogether beyond the scope of the Neapolitan Minister at Paris.

The *Nord* of Brussels affirms that the Neapolitan Minister at Paris, the Marquis Antonini, has received instructions to leave for Brussels so soon as he hears of Baron Brenier being recalled.

The *Journal des Débats*, in speaking of the projected demonstration of the two Powers, says:—

The new attitude assumed by the Governments of France and England, relative to the Neapolitan Government, is the most important fact which we have to communicate. If our own information be correct, the news given by telegraph is exact. The French Legation is in all probability about to be recalled from Naples, as well as what remains of the English one, and the two allied Governments will each send four line-of-battle ships and four frigates into the Gulf of Naples. It is said that the first place of rendezvous of the above force will be Ajaccio, and the French part of it has received orders to immediately leave Toulon. The united squadron will have on board an Envoy from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, with decisive instructions for M. Brenier. According to the reply, the negative nature of which is already anticipated, that may be given to the demands presented in virtue of these instructions by the French Ambassador, with all the characteristics of an ultimatum, diplomatic relations will be suspended. M. Brenier will withdraw on board the allied fleet, which will make arrangements to remain in the Gulf of Naples in order to be ready to protect the French and English residents. One circumstance may, perhaps, cause some delay in the execution of these movements, and that is, the absence of the King of Naples from his capital. It is, in fact, stated that he is at present at Gaeta, and that it is at that place that he proposes to receive the communications of the allied Courts. The consequences of the Congress of Paris commence, it will be seen, to develop themselves, and the measures now taken with regard to Naples were contained in principle in the Conference, and in the protocol of the 8th of April, which has been so frequently spoken of.

THE DISPUTE WITH RUSSIA.

The question of the Isle of Serpents is not yet settled, in spite of all that has been said to that effect. According to late despatches from St. Petersburg, Russia intends to prosecute her claims to the rock, and is using every effort to induce other Powers to make it a subject for mutual decision. There ought to be no question whatever that the Island of Serpents has traditionally belonged to the Power which holds the nearest continental land. The new Russian frontier, though extending beyond the Dnieper, will make Russian ground at least fifty miles from the Island of Serpents, whilst it is within about twenty of the mouths of the Danube. That fact alone ought to settle the dispute. Our naval force has very positive orders should Russian troops again attempt to land.

THE INTERNATIONAL FREE-TRADE CONGRESS.

The Congress of the Association for International Customs Reform held its first sitting last Monday morning, at the Gothic Hall of the Hôtel de Ville, Brussels, and was most numerously attended; and the more so as many members of the International Benevolent Association delayed their departure in order to attend; and, in so far as regards some, to give their full adhesion to the principles of practical utility and international benefit which form the basis of this praiseworthy institution.

M. Couvreur, the secretary, read the names of those gentlemen composing the last list of adherents, also the letters received from those individuals who were unable to attend; amongst them was one from the Lord Mayor of London, declaring his concurrence in the objects of the Congress; also from Mr. Cobden, M.P., containing his views on Free-trade; from M. Chevalier, Councillor of State (Herauld); and from Le Duc d'Harcourt. The list of registered members and delegates to the Congress up to Saturday contained no less than 561 names. Among these are the Lord Mayor; Mr. Ewart, M.P., who represents the question of uniform weights and measures; Mr. C. Lawson, delegate from the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce; Mr. W. Scholfield, M.P., delegate from the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce; Sheriff Mechi, from the Society of Arts; the Right Hon. Milner Gibson; Mr. Alfred Taylor; Messrs. Leone Levi, John Bennett, George Lawford, James Yates, and Dr. Buchanan, delegates from the Decimal Coinage Association; Messrs. Titus Salt, Henry W. Winckman, Jacob Behrens, and John Darlington, a deputation from the Bradford Chamber of Commerce; Mr. J. K. Jefferey, from Liverpool; Mr. Edwin Chadwick, Mr. Henry G. Bohn, Sir Frederick Foster, and J. A. Turner, President of the Manchester Commercial Association.

M. Scialoja (Sardinia) was the first person to ascend the tribune. He addressed the meeting at some length, describing the many reforms carried out by the Government of his country in the tariff. There was, however, a determination on the part of the people of Pied-

mont and other States to persevere in their demands for the most perfect liberty of commerce in Sardinia. Further reforms were necessary to give proper effect to commercial and industrial freedom. Other abuses must be swept away—facilities should be given to commerce at the various sea-ports—knowledge should be more generally diffused amongst the people. The honest and enlightened Monarch who now reigned in Sardinia was determined to persevere in the promotion of all such important subjects. His people had already tasted the sweets of liberty; and, in concert with their ruler, were bent on developing to the utmost the industrial, moral, intellectual, and political interests of the country.

Count Arrivabene (Tuscany) next addressed the Congress in a very brief speech. He observed that his country was the first to proclaim the freedom of commerce. He presented, on behalf of the Gaite Geraphile of Florence, a paper detailing the history of commercial legislation in Tuscany.

M. Garnier (Paris) remarked that Free-trade principles were scarcely understood in France ten years ago, and their progress was arrested by the Revolution of 1848. The Provisional Government, although professing liberal principles, shrank from proposing the admission free of duty of primary articles of subsistence. The Constituent Assembly effected nothing in the shape of commercial reform. The Ministry of December, 1852, brought forward several important reforms, and cattle was admitted free from imposts. Many other articles were also admitted at nominal rates, to the great advantage of the poorer classes. A project had been submitted to the Corps Legislatif for the removal of all prohibitory duties, and it was to be hoped that that body would be induced to make a movement in the right direction. The advocates of Free-trade were steadily increasing in France. The entire press regarded it favourably.

M. Wolowski (France) said that, though France did not proceed as rapidly as they could wish in the path of commercial freedom, it had nevertheless made considerable progress in that direction. The principles of Free-trade had a body of illustrious champions in his country, who, by their eloquent and logical writings, had demonstrated that the only true bases of international commerce were harmony and mutual confidence—not jealousy and antagonism.

M. Molinar (Belgium) described the reductions that had been made of late years in the Belgian Customs, and the further reforms that were deemed necessary.

M. Pascal Duprat (Paris) passed in rapid review the various obstacles which impeded the development of unrestricted exchanges, dividing them under the heads of physical obstacles, arising from geographical position; political obstacles, such as mutual jealousies, fomented by Governments; and moral obstacles, engendered by ignorance, prejudice, and sectional privileges. The first class of impediments were being fast diminished by railway, steam communication, and the electric telegraph. The second would disappear under the operation of inventions which seemed destined to ultimately convert Europe into one nation.

Mr. Oliveira, M.P., said he represented a very numerous committee in England, whose object it was to obtain a reduction of the duty upon foreign wines as a necessary measure of Free-trade; and which he felt sure would lead to reciprocal reductions of tariffs in the countries which produced wines—as France, Spain, and Portugal. Upon this particular subject the policy of recent Governments in England had been injurious to the revenue, which had been stationary for the last twenty-five years; it promoted the use of spirit-drinking amongst the lower classes of the population, with many attendant evils; and it certainly restricted our commercial relations with foreign countries.

AMERICA.—THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

The papers received by the *Niagara*, which arrived on Sunday last, are much occupied in discussing the Presidential campaign. According to the Southern papers it would appear that Colonel Fremont is pretty certain of being the favourite and successful competitor for the much-coveted office. As they were busily engaged in discussing what the South should do in the event of his election, the *New York Times* says:—

The tone of our Southern brethren is that of men who regard their defeat in the present contest as certain, and are taking "time by the forelock" in discussing what they shall do when the dreaded event ceases to be questionable. If they would but look north, they might learn a profitable lesson from the cheerfulness of the Republicans, who are equally prepared for defeat or success. If they elect their candidate, they will do the best they can for the country; and, if they should be defeated, they will reorganise their forces and try harder the next time. The thought of rebellion to the regular constituted authorities has not yet been formed this side of the Potomac; but it is quite otherwise "down South," where disunion is the most familiar of household words, though no one but South Carolina Brooks has, as yet, openly announced any rebellious plan of proceeding.

According to the same paper the news from the State of Maine is more satisfactory than was anticipated, and left no doubt that the friends of freedom in that State had triumphed as gloriously as they did in Iowa and Vermont. The whole State ticket has been elected by the Republicans. Hamlin has been elected Governor by a majority of from 10,000 to 15,000. The Republicans have, also, it is said, elected all their candidates for Congress, and will have a strong majority in the State legislature.

The *New York Herald* writes with great enthusiasm of the result of the Maine election:—

The intelligence received last night from Maine is most decidedly in favour of Fremont. The Republican (or Fremont) candidate for Governor has been elected by ten or twelve thousand majority in favour of the young Pathfinder. This result is another great fact showing the drift of the current now rushing forward in favour of an entire revolution in the present wicked Government of this country. All New England, New York, and the entire North-West, may now be set down in favour of Fremont. There will be no contest anywhere in the Free States, except in Pennsylvania or New Jersey, and these can be triumphantly carried for Fremont. We begin to be sorry for our old, amiable, and kind-hearted friend Mr. Buchanan; but we have little sympathy for Mr. Fillmore. His partisans have behaved so disgracefully towards the private relations of the opposing candidate, that all such factions as the Know-Nothings ought to be swept from the face of the earth with utter contempt. The atrocious military despotism attempted to be established in this country, as exemplified in the policy of Pierce, Jeff. Davis, and Caleb Cushing towards Kansas, will receive its proper reward by an intelligent and free people. All the religious sects, Protestant and Catholic—all the best portions of the old parties of Democrats and Whigs—are uniting in favour of Fremont every where in the North and West.

THE CIVIL WAR IN KANSAS.

The victory of the Slave Power in Congress has been followed up by prompt measures on the part of the Executive. Mr. Jefferson Davies, Secretary of War, has ordered the Governors of Kentucky and Illinois to send several regiments of militia to aid General Smith in suppressing what he calls, the "insurrectionary movement against the authorities;" these "authorities" being the Legislature elected by the Border Ruffians of Missouri. The prospects of the Free settlers are altogether desperate; in fact, the question whether Kansas is to be a Slave territory is already decided by conquest; the South has it in possession. The central Government of Washington, which is the tool of the Slave Power, assumes that the dominant party have the law on their side, and has declared the free settlers to be in open rebellion against the legal authorities of the territory. That legality is on the other side is beyond all question; but for the present the rifle has disposed of all constitutional niceties, and the Free settlers are beaten. Even without the aid of the militia the Pro-Slavery party has done its work. A new Governor is on his way to the territory, two others having been recalled, and his instructions are to establish peace and order by all the means placed in his hands. The desperate position of the Free-State emigrants is exciting a determined spirit to assist them throughout the North. It seems probable that extra Sessions of the Legislatures of more than one of the Northern States will be called for the purpose of voting money and aid for the relief and defence of the defeated party. Thus the conflict is spreading, and embroiling far greater interests than those at first engaged in it. The regular Federal army, the militia of the disputed territory, and the militia of two contiguous States, to be marched into it, will form the Pro-Slavery force. These are by all this time on the ground. Whether any bodies of volunteers will be raised by some of the Northern States by an act of their Legislatures remains to be seen; if they are, that force will be arrayed against the Federal authority, and this will be the first movement towards an organised civil war.

AMERICAN SLAVE TRADE.—The fitting out of slavers at this port still continues, notwithstanding all the efforts made on the part of Government officers to prevent it. We have the best authority for stating that a vessel of this description left our port last Saturday; and, though the circumstance was well known, there were not facts so conclusive as to justify her detention.—*New York Journal of Commerce*.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE withdrawal of the representatives of the Crowns of England and France from Naples may be the signal for the Italian explosion for which Europe is listening. It is also possible that, instead of this demonstration precipitating the crisis, it may have the effect of deferring it. The vigilance and preparations of despotism will be everywhere increased upon such an intimation of antagonism, and the Italian Papists may deem it wise to avoid closing with their foe at the instant that he is most ready to receive them. Moreover, the measure may have another temporising effect, in bringing about certain concessions to the popular demand. But the end cannot be very far off. The step of the French and English Cabinets is a most salutary lesson to the family of Kings, and its teaching will have far more value than any act of mere high-handed power. It is a grave, stern rebuke, given by those who had but to telegraph a fiercer message, and the Bourbon would have been at this moment flying, by the light of ablazing palace, from the vengeance of an outraged people. The two civilised Powers of Europe have acted with a dignity and firmness becoming their position; and, if the folly of a King, who seems to have been anointed with the "oil of madness" above his fellows, should bring on bloodshed and ruin, the guiltiness rests upon his own head. Never had King or man fairer warning. He has been parading his troops, under pretence of some priestly foolery, but, in reality, with the idea of making a formidable demonstration in the eyes of the Powers. It is well, when robbers are mustered in force, that honest men should know how many revolvers and handcuffs ought to be provided, and Liberty may thank King Ferdinand for apprising her of the extent of his means. And, in connection with the subject, it may be added that the European subscription for presenting Alessandra with one hundred guns proceeds nobly, and the false report that the Emperor of the French had prohibited it in his dominions is answered by a public acknowledgment of a new contribution just received in Paris.

The cause of humanity prospers less, for the hour, in the New World than in the Old. There is no doubt that the Ruffian party in Kansas has succeeded in defeating the Free-soil men, with some slaughter—a result which was exceedingly probable at the outset of such a struggle. In all strife where the wrongdoers begin the fray it is natural that they should gain advantages. The assailed party are scarcely aroused to their work, and are for the time restrained from violent action by a scrupulousness long since discarded by the aggressors. The "border men" are a race of scoundrels who pass their time between ruffianism and profligacy, and their reckless, restless habits fit them for instant conflict; while the decent inhabitant who resorts to arms and force with reluctance, and only in self-defence, is far from being prompt to meet his vagabond enemy. It is no disgrace to a peaceable citizen that he is felled at the first rush of a thief from a dark alley: when he regains his feet and his senses he will organise his police and hunt the thief to the gallows. Still the position of the brave Free-soil men in Kansas is most critical, and the conduct of the President, who has pledged himself to support the infamous laws forced upon the State by the influx of Slave men, increases the difficulty. Be it remembered that the Missouri men rushed over the border, overthrew the government of Kansas, and passed a series of "territorial laws" in the interest of slavery. By one of these it is made felony to advocate Anti-Slavery doctrines, and death to assist a slave to escape. The *habeas corpus* is abolished in the case of slaves; and floggings, for women as well as men, are enacted for the smallest offences. These are the edicts which the virtuous Pierce has pledged himself to maintain with the aid of the army of the Republic. His disgraceful reign is all but over, and it is with the people of America to decide whether his successor shall maintain that atrocious legislation, or restore their rights to the real people of Kansas. Mr. Pierce's declaration ought to be worth thousands of votes to Colonel Fremont.

There is not much news in the French papers—a complaint, or, rather, a proposition, which they constantly keep in type in relation to our own. But there is an under-current at work in France—one of a non-political nature—which must engage the gravest thoughts of her financialists, and which may have more serious results than is at the moment supposed. It is most certain that a French "budget" presented at the present time would appeal to the self-denying patriotism of the country for sacrifices which Frenchmen are not habitually fond of making. For the national honour they will do anything, but they have not our insular faculty for bearing taxation. The balance-sheet that should prove to them that an increased taxation was the logical consequence of that *compte rendu* would certainly be received by them with anything but acclamation. Yet such a balance-sheet alone could be made up were the nation to demand an examination of its affairs. It is no secret that there is a very large debt which the French Finance Minister hesitates to fund, for fear of its effect upon the Bourse. Yet what is to be done with it? It is sincerely to be hoped that the genius of the French Sovereign may lead him to a satisfactory solution of the present financial problem. It is idle as well as cruel to say that Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Baring could easily deal with such a crisis. The material beneath their hand is altogether another material from that with which M. Fould has to deal. The element which renders English finance at once so plastic and so elastic is comparatively deficient in France; and you might as reasonably expect an *omelette soufflée* to bear the manipulation harmless to an indiarubber ball as to submit France to the process you might apply to England. In the safe and wise adjustment of pecuniary difficulty in France every lover of peace and order is interested; and, were the Administrative Executive of France of a somewhat higher moral character, we should feel less fear of the Emperor's views being inefficiently carried out than we are sometimes compelled to entertain.

The whole of the English press, democratic and otherwise, has been unanimous in its expression of opinion upon the recent Chartist absurdity, and in its congratulation to the nation that such a demonstration can be permitted in our metropolitan streets without apprehension or consequence. On the vain old man to whom neither the blood of his dupes nor his own disgraced exile could teach wisdom, and in whose bad and shallow nature clemency awakens no gratitude, and one would not throw away a word. His folly is now harmless, and we cannot, in the course of nature, be troubled with much more of it. But, if among the small instalment of the vainly-summoned "countless thousands" there were any men who have the power and the will to think upon a political question, we trust that the lesson of the procession-day and the comments of the press will not be lost upon them, and that they will comprehend that the people of England detest a cause that asserts itself by violence, and is identified with the fortunes of convicts and traitors.

The case of the lunatic patient in the asylum who died in consequence of a tremendous application of a cold shower-bath, and of a subsequent emetic, has been disposed of. It will be remembered that the poor old lunatic struck the medical attendant, Mr. Snape, and was ordered these potent remedies, to which *Rosalind's* recommendation of "the dark house and the whip" was, comparatively, as harmless as the "hundreds of thousands" administered as medicine by the facetious

homœopathists. The case stood over for trial, and the grand jury threw out the bill. It would, indeed, have been impossible to maintain that Mr. Snape had the least intention of killing the unfortunate man, and the intervention of the agency of servants—for the doctor himself was not present at the torture—would have, no doubt, averted a hostile verdict, when a jury came calmly to consider a story which at first induced the hottest indignation. Mr. Snape's lesson will last him for life; and, as it seems that the medical men of England are all but unanimous in considering that there is nothing like the shower-bath for the treatment of violent lunatics, it is only to be hoped that they will study the details of this occurrence, and let their watery prescription descend a little more like "the quality of mercy"—unphilosophically compared by *Portia* to "the gentle dew from heaven."

A late catastrophe in the City has put surveyors and other officials a little on their mettle. Old houses are being "condemned" at a rate that is satisfactory enough, and it would perhaps be ill natured to suggest that this remarkable energy is a species of protest against previous shortcomings. We only hope that there will be no relaxation of vigilance. It is certain that in the other parts of London there are scores of houses in which the attraction of cohesion is reduced to an infinitesimal influence, and the surveyors must beware of showing too much tolerance out of a well-intentioned regard for vested interests. By the way, what a pity it is that the power of condemnation does not extend to dangerous nuisances of all kinds! What a good thing it would be, for instance, if the excellent surveyor in our own locality could condemn Holywell-street some morning, give the venders of loathsome wares one week for escape, and then make a clean sweep of that atrocious *repaire*! We can manage with our constitution pretty well; but, O for one month of Louis Napoleon the architect!

TURKISH CONTINGENT TESTIMONIAL.—A handsome silver salver, executed by Messrs. Brook and Son, goldsmiths, in the Poultry, has just been presented to Mr. Tucker, Chief Interpreter of the Turkish Contingent, by Major-General Cunyngnam, C.B., and his fellow-pupils, as a small token of their appreciation of Mr. Tucker's services and public spirit, in devoting his time gratis to enable them to master a difficult language, thereby forwarding a chief object in this force. The other officers joining in this small tribute to Mr. Tucker are:—Major Wm. Coates, late commanding 7th Regiment Turkish Contingent; Major E. S. Mercer, late commanding 8th Regt. Turkish Contingent; Major W. J. Goldsmid, D. A. A. General Turkish Contingent; Captain Lance, Adjutant 4th Regt. Turkish Contingent; Capt. Thornton, Turkish Contingent Artillery; Surgeon Macdowall, 10th Regiment Turkish Contingent; Capt. Lewer, 6th Regiment Turkish Contingent. The names of these officers are neatly engraved round the border of the salver. If proof were wanting of the energy with which things were conducted in the Turkish Contingent, it would be found in the fact that the above officers, in the midst of hardship, trenchwork, and the incessant memoranda from the indefatigable department of the Adjutant-General, to say nothing of some few calls to arms, could yet find time to study a very difficult language. On one or two occasions, not only General Cunyngnam, but also General Michel, C.B., and the other general officers of this force were met, at dead of night and the very early morning, in the depth of winter, going round the outposts in the same manner as the youngest field officer.

MISFORTUNES OF A SPANISH EDITOR.—We copy the following from the *Espana* with feelings of strong commiseration for the conductors of that journal. It says:—"Our first edition of this day was seized, on account of the concluding part of the leader, relative to the Additional Act of the Constitution, published yesterday in the *Gazette*. The same thing occurred to our second edition, in which we had left a blank, with a note explaining the cause of the suppression. Our third edition, in which we filled up the blank and omitted the note, will, we trust, experience a better fate."

SKETCHES IN THE FREE AND SLAVE STATES OF AMERICA.

THE United States, affording as they do endless subject of contrast, might fairly be entitled the land of antithesis. It is not merely in the colour of the races, black or white, which are the main dwellers there, or in the nomenclature of North and South, Slave and Free, which serve to distinguish them from one another, that this discrepancy is noticeable; but in the habits and customs, which make almost two nations of the American Union.



TAKING AN AFTER-DINNER WHIFF AT CHARLESTON, CAROLINA.

Taking a hint from the migratory Yankee, we shall shift rapidly from one place to another, and endeavour to give in a succinct form a few of the salient features striking the traveller from the northern to the southern districts.

There are two courses generally open to the European, which he generally adopts, if we trust to books of travel, with monotonous regularity. The one is to land at Boston, and the next to make straight for the Fremont Hotel. We beg leave to introduce the reader to the very first personage we came in contact with in that hospitable caravansary, in the shape of a youngster whom we at once set down, and afterwards found not erroneously, as a fair type of "Young America"—engraved on the next page. Look at him as we sketched him, lost in the perusal of abstruse political metaphysics. You ask, is he a Hunker, a Barnburner, a Hard ora Soft Shell, or is he simply a "Know-Nothing"—to which party you yourself had better at once confess to belong? Or is this juvenile smoker of a Havannah cigar perusing an article in which Cuba is threatened with being gulped and absorbed, after the fashion of one of its products? Of this we simply know nothing. We only see a dourish "fast man" sitting beside a very large expectorator of bistre-coloured earthenware, and, as we glance into the future, see a vision of boyhood dwindling in stature, whilst quid-squirting jars grow larger by his side—a prophetic glimpse into after generations, which knowing ones inform you is speedily in course of realisation. Other subjects calling for immediate attention, we leave to others to deduce from these facts the truths they seem to inculcate. Meantime we like to gaze on this sample of precocity, and to watch his movements with the interest which we should attach to those of a youthful Paganini. The American organ is one upon which wonderful airs are now and then ground. Besides its ordinary Yankee Doodleism, quaint phases of party, utterly unintelligible to the uninitiated, are discussed with Delphic gravity of sentence. More intelligible, and, as it were, holding the middle ground between the First and the Fourth Estate, between the Church homilies and the State papers, may be placed

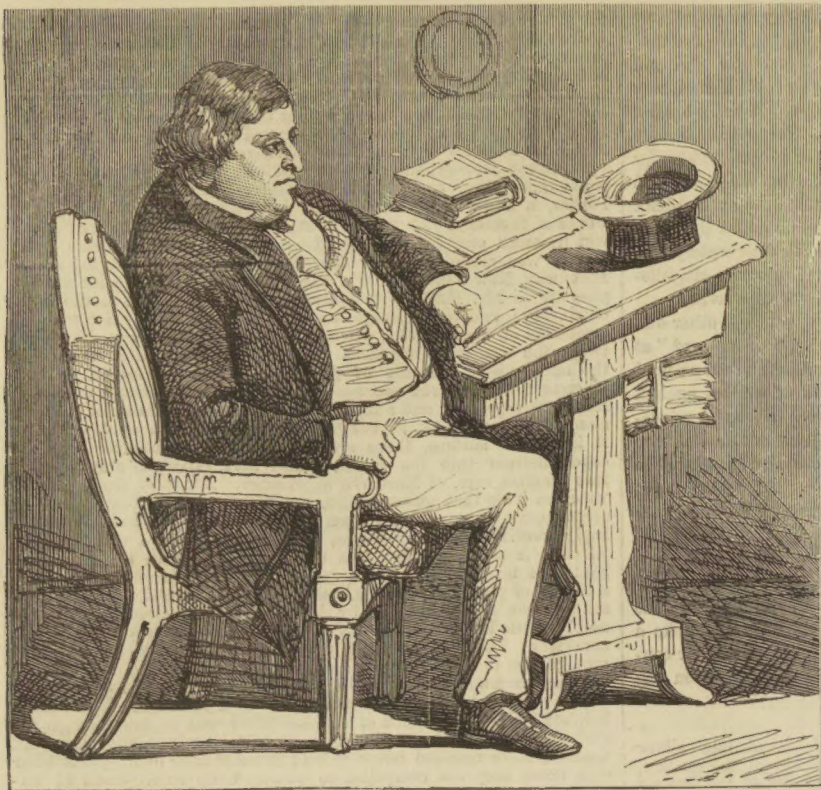
the great order of lecturers—for in America the lecture is militant as well as instructive. If there be a new cause to be advocated, or an old grievance to be assailed, both become themes for the evening discourse as inevitably as the journals take up the subject in the mornings of the week, or when dilated upon by Sunday preachers. It is thus the commonest topics of the day, whether they relate to Bloomerism or to spirit-rapping, are as thoroughly discussed as the non-adoption of the Maine Liquor Law or the abolition of Slavery.

Foremost amongst those who do battle against the evils of the "peculiar institution," as the Yankees call slavery, may be ranked Theodore Parker, a name favourably known in England as associated with works of theology, but which in America lays claim to that power which sound oratory and a good cause seldom fail to secure. Our Sketch was made at the "Tabernacle," a building erected in the Broadway, New York, where a select audience listened with evident pleasure to Mr. Parker's discourse. It was upon the fertile topic of slavery; and one passage we recollect particularly flattered the prejudices of the audience, where a striking contrast was drawn between the well-to-do dwellers in the Northern States, who had the antagonistic elements of granite and ice to contend against, whereas the Southern managed to fare very indifferently despite of luxuriant vegetation and a favourable soil. So that, were not the division which we hinted at between North and South as apparent as it is on the surface, there are not a few ever anxious to let the eager listener into the secret, which Mrs. Stowe so ably dropped into English ears, of Northern supremacy. At every step we fancy we meet with that writer's hero, our friend "Uncle Tom," who, by some means, seems to have risen up from that last scene, so touchingly described by the authoress, to show himself alive, well, and free. That he is not altogether free from humiliation in so-called Free States we may corroborate the testimony of the authoress. We give a Sketch of poor "Uncle Tom," as we saw him turned out of the passengers'-car, at Philadelphia, by the conductor, for ensconcing himself and his little bundle of homely chattels in a seat reserved for his superiors. The conductor rudely beckoned him out, we recollect, and ordered him to the front car with as little ceremony (and, indeed, with no complimentary remonstrance) as if he had been one of the dogs who are penned together in one of our own railways. The utterly helpless look of submission of the poor fellow was as touching as the distressed look of the Quaker lady who sat near hugging her infant. Quakers have resolved never to hold slaves of their own; yet at their own doors they are compelled to witness daily such proofs of unhallowed serfdom.

It is pleasant to turn from this picture in the train from Philadelphia to Baltimore to one which may be seen any day by taking a ticket from the same town, but in the opposite direction, i.e., from the capital of Pennsylvania to New York. Between these two cities a sort of contention is, if we mistake not, still carried on as to which of them is to have the ultimate privilege of producing the coin of the Republican realm. Hitherto the Mint of the States has been "located" at Philadelphia; and New York merchants are loud in denouncing this as a mistake. Be this as it may, there can be no two opinions as to the relative amount of transactions in the aforesaid bullion in the rival monetary markets. The fever of speculation is at its height in Wall-street—one of the numberless offshoots from Broadway. A Sketch we give of "a glimpse of Change" affords a faint notion of the shrewd money-making community and of their "cute"-looking physiognomies. The auctioneers, who have stalls all round the interior of the Exchange, decorated with printed advertisements of the property they are to dispose of, are bellowing at the top of their voice and taking the bid. We took this sketch on the sly, as the profane non-commercial man is not supposed to enter these precincts; we entered the place, however, utterly unconscious of the veto. Opposite to the Exchange is another large-sized building, of which we forget the name, but which evidently was no Castle of Indolence, if we may judge by the number of desks and counters, which, however, were now untenanted, it being close upon five o'clock. A solitary negro was sweeping away the dust, which, strange to say, in this neighbourhood, was not of a Californian hue; possibly that had been sifted from the dross in the earlier part of the day.

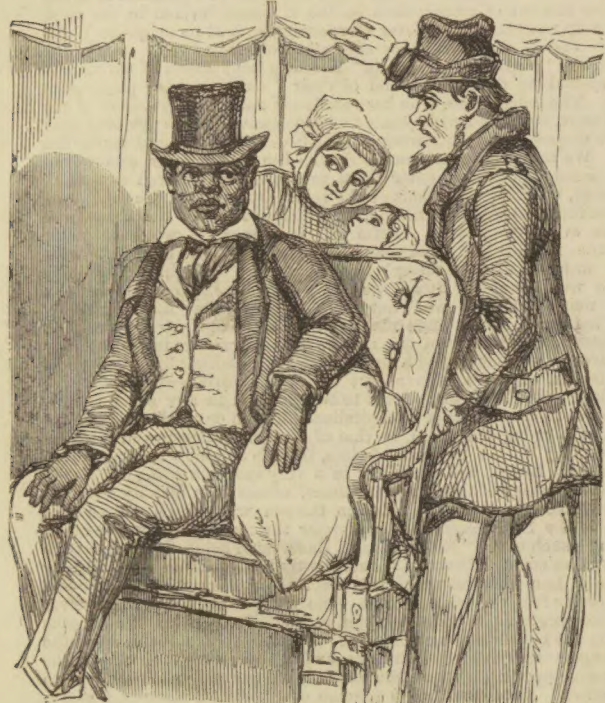
Fleeing from the dust of this negro's besom for refuge into Broadway requires no less hackneyed a simile than that of falling from Charybdis into Scylla. Broadway is a sort of human vortex—the whirl and bustle of life there is unlike that to be met with in any other capital. Whether the rush be that of capitalists going to or coming from business, at morning or at noon, or that of pleasure-loungers and fashionables filling up the intervals of time, the ebb and flow is at all hours the same. Hotels, some of them in a very inchoate state, are at the foundation stage of their brief existence, others have already revealed their marble veneering and shine in the sun with bridal whiteness—such is the St. Nicholas; others prefer the native brown free-stone coping—such is the "Metropolitan," its servants being also of the native brown free colour. Pavement is constantly being laid on, the difficulty being to find material which will resist the parching of summer and the terrific frosts of winter. The civic authorities prove themselves here not amenable to that arch despot "public opinion," which asks "Why the gutters are not cleansed?" You can see the faces of the passengers dimly mirrored in them, and not more flattered than in the daguerrotypes which line the shops from one end of Broadway to the other. Lord Stanhope's scheme of a national Portrait Gallery, should it hereafter be extended to modern worthies, might take a hint or two from the Broadway collection. Here, without trouble or further introduction, you become acquainted with all the notabilities of the Union—from the President to Barnum, from General Walker to General Tom Thumb. Gentlemen in clubs are displaying to the admiring gaze of those outside splendid arrays of boots of every shape, from the stout highlow to the trim patent-leather boot. But it is not the feet alone which are tilted and placed where the head ought to be; everything seems topsy-turvy. Even the retiring arts of music and painting are brought out in unexpected places. Brass bands are at work announcing astounding Exhibitions, such as would scare the *habitués* of Greenwich fair. The panels of omnibuses, which should wear the sober garb of business vehicles, are literally covered with paintings of the coloured lithograph style, suggestive of unlimited dissipation and gaiety. On the right of our sketch, by-the-by, is the supposed temple where the "upper ten thousand" resort to for the thousand and one accessories requisite for making one of that exclusive and mystical number. The latest fashions, the richest dyes, the most costly adornments are always to be had, freshly imported from Paris and London, at "Stewart's Store," and a really "smart" thriving concern does the said store look—a perfect emporium of "dry goods," to use the quaint Transatlantic phrase for the haberdasher's line of business. Well does the assertion of superiority of Free states over Slave, noted by Theodore Parker, find its response in this and hundreds of other similar marts in other branches of trade.

Turning now from the free state of New York to that of Maryland, we hardly expect to find material amelioration according to this criterion. Look at this sketch of a street in Baltimore, the chief city of Maryland; and in the matter of sewers it is notably worse off even than New York. Every successive shower floods the streets, and renders them it may be more picturesque, yet hardly more healthy or more pleasant to the inhabitants. Stepping-stones of some size are placed at each crossing, over which the pedestrian strides as he or she best may; for horses and carriages the feat is perhaps more trying. The house on the right is, if we recollect aright, a house for the sale of lottery-tickets, such as are met with at every turn in Rome. This reminds us that Baltimore is the stronghold of the Catholic party in the States. That is the Catholic Cathedral in the distance of the sketch, with the two quaint pinnacles placed with a symmetry which is somewhat a relief to the eye in the midst of much discordant architecture. Indeed, Baltimore is not a place where any one but a dealer in breadstuffs likes to linger. The atmosphere seems as little congenial to the visitor as does the mud in which are rolled the barrels of corn awaiting immediate exportation. We therefore hurry onward to Washington, where we take a peep at the Houses of Congress. When Mr. Dickens was at Washington, he has informed the world, in his "American Notes," he was asked whether he was not particularly struck with the countenances of the members of the House of Representatives, and those in the Senate-house. He pleads guilty to not having been amazed at any uncommon facial display; perhaps this arose from the general effect of disappointed expectation. We were not so primed for admiration, and consequently looked about in an unbiased manner. General Cass would certainly be singled out anywhere as the possessor of a remarkable type of head. We do not mean in the sense in which either a phrenologist or a vender of macassar would call a head remarkable; we rather allude to the play of the physiognomy, and the character of intellectual pugilism evinced in his features, and have only to regret that his ebullitions should so frequently assume the shape of Anglophobia. We give a very faithful likeness of the General surrounded by documents, some of which are fixed by files to the desk-table allowed to



GENERAL CASS IN THE SENATE, WASHINGTON.

every member of Congress, others strewing the table and the floor. The latter, however, is so besprinkled with moist tobacco as seriously to endanger any manuscript with obliteration. The fumes ascend and appeal not very pleasantly to the olfactory organs of people in the gallery, which must be our excuse for presenting only a single sketch from so remarkable an assembly.



NEGRO EXPULSION FROM RAILWAY CAR, PHILADELPHIA.

Let us use the privilege of the romance-writer, albeit to delineate fact and not fiction, and leap at once from the great centre of quid-chewing to the chief manufacture for mastication. In this respect Richmond, Virginia, holds the foremost rank. Here it is that we take a bird's-eye view of the question, from the raising of slaves, to their occupation in the fabrication of the nicotine weed; from large stores, which are filled with barrels of "lugs" or inferior sort of tobacco, to the more unctuous leaf, which swells the cheek of both senator and representative. We are compelled by limited space to confine ourselves to two sketches of Slave Auctions at Richmond. They take place in rooms on the ground-



YOUNG AMERICA, BOSTON.



GLIMPSE OF 'CHANGE, NEW YORK.

floor, which are taken in rotation, in order to suit the convenience of dealers. As no pen, we think, can adequately delineate the choking sense of horror which overcomes one on first witnessing these degrading spectacles, we prefer limiting ourselves to mere description of what we saw. Outside the doors are hung small garish flags of blood red, upon which are pinned small manuscript descriptions of the negroes to be successively disposed of. A philosopher might stop at the threshold to inquire by what sense of the fitness of things the standard selected by the slave auctioneer should be of such a sanguinary colour. As you enter you see what we have endeavoured to sketch in one of the accompanying designs. An eye-bepatched and ruffianly-looking fellow in check trousers, and grimy in every part of his person, with no hammer in his hand, as he is commonly depicted by those who have not seen this human or rather inhuman salesman, takes the swelling bids, thus with uplifted finger, calling out:—"Eight hundred, eight hundred"—"nine hundred, nine hundred"—"ten," "eleven," and even "twelve hundred," "twelve hundred"—which is generally the most a negro fetches. What may be called the "supernumeraries" in the scene are "got up" in a way worthy of the occasion, wearing as they do hats in every state of decomposition and of every colour. Their features are callous; and one gentleman we particularly noticed, who had a cowhide-looking weapon, which dangled between his legs in such way as to make one wonder whether his feet were cloven or not. There was an unmistakable look of devilry in this gentleman, which he had evidently caught by communion with dark spirits. "Spirits," however, is hardly a word which can with justice be applied to negroes in the plight now under notice. They may, in auctioneer's parlance, be "likely hands," but lively they certainly are not. We need, to prove this, only point to a sketch of "Slaves Waiting to be Sold," which we took on the spot, and for which we narrowly escaped being what is termed "footed," or ignominiously expelled. A brood of young ones are seen sitting on a rude bench, nestling close to their mother, who clasps the youngest in her embrace. If those grown-up girls seated on the same row are her daughters, as we believe, this motherly negress must be looked upon as a fortune to her owner. Surely his conscience must be of the same material as yon rusty stove—round which the group mechanically clusters, though utterly fireless—to allow of this severance of family ties. The inexorable auctioneer hauls them up one after the other to his stand, and so are they daily consigned to an unknown fate. You cannot help secretly wishing that they may fall into the hands of a good task-master—as we believe there are many—in their search after one "down South." Very likely, in outward appearance he may bear an exact resemblance to the gentleman whom we have depicted as taking his "siesta," or after-dinner whiff—this figure being a prominent one in the porticoes of Charleston hotels at post-prandial hours. That the slaves of the aforesaid gentlemen will be kept with strictness we can vouch, for all negroes at Charleston must be under

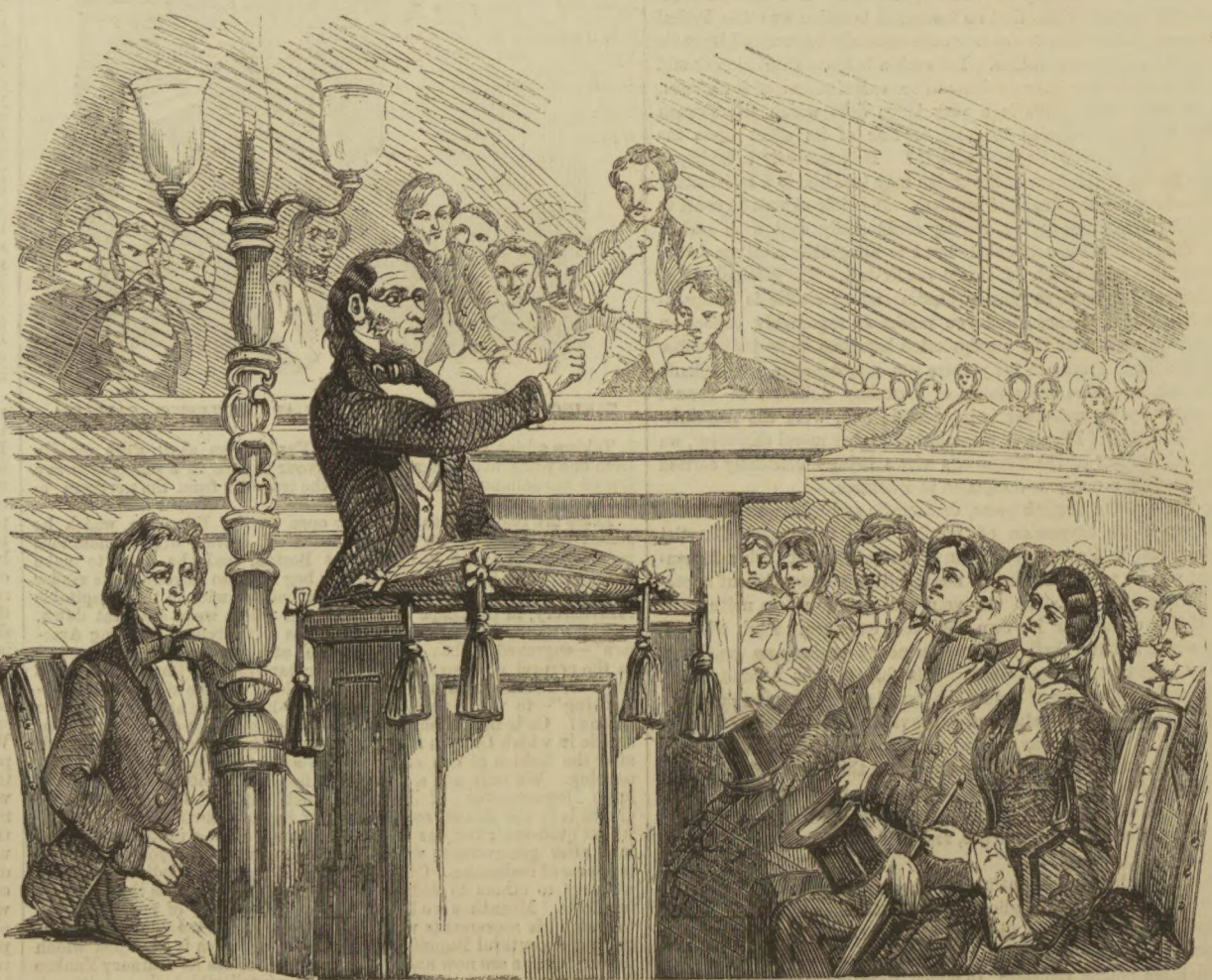
their masters' roofs at nine at night, and cannot emerge therefrom before six o'clock in the morning. At that early hour the fife and drum



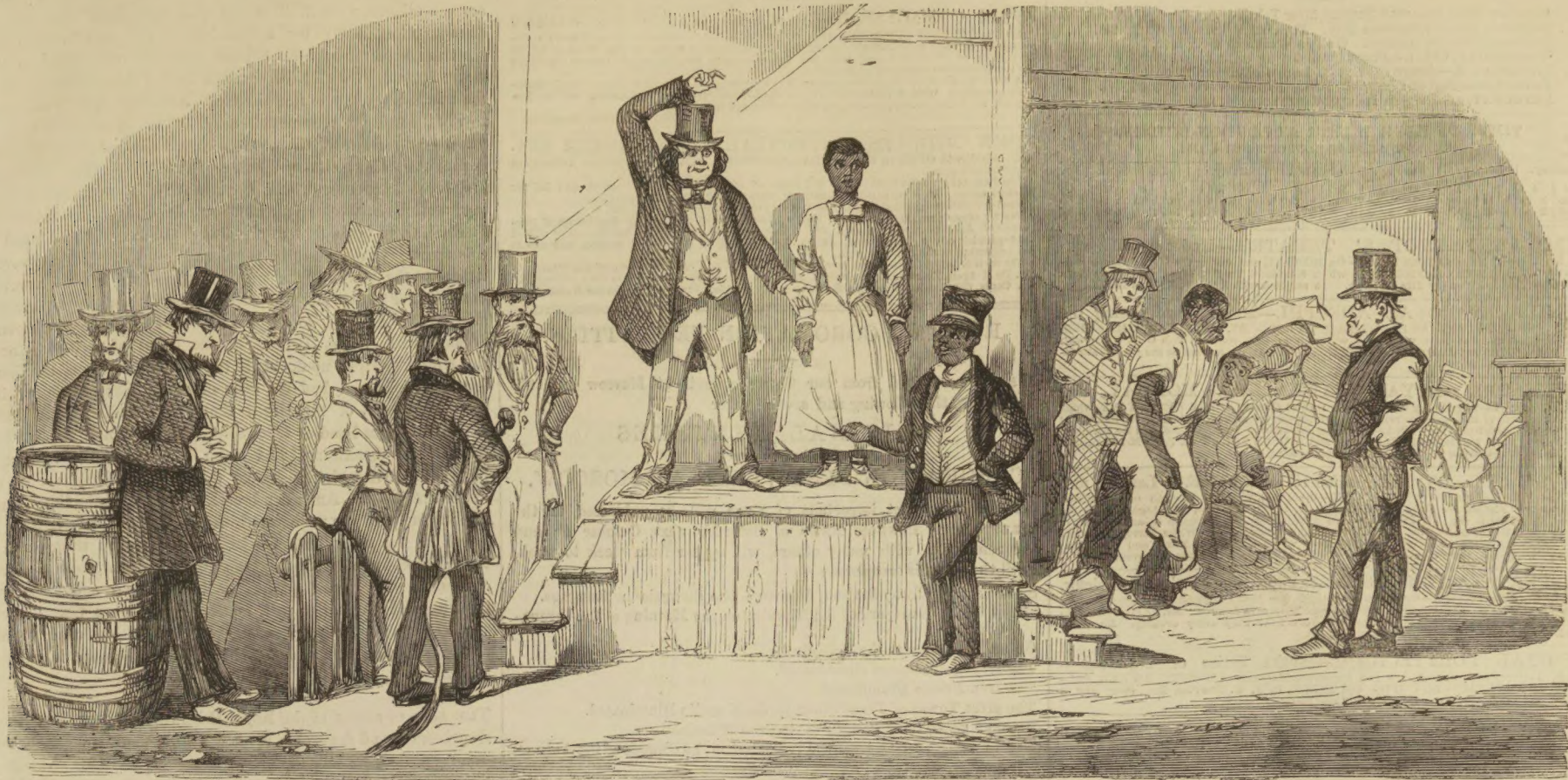
CLOSE OF BUSINESS AT WALL-STREET, NEW YORK.

are heard sounding a merry réveillée, which we have made the subject of our last sketch.

E. C.



THEODORE PARKER LECTURING IN NEW YORK.



SLAVE AUCTION AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.



BAITIMORE, MARYLAND.



SLAVES WAITING FOR SALE, VIRGINIA.



THE NEGRO REVELLEE, CHARLESTOWN.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 28.—20th Sunday after Trinity.
 MONDAY, 29.—Michaelmas Day. Marshal St. Arnaud died, 1851.
 TUESDAY, 30.—St. Jerome. George Whitfield died, 1770.
 WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1.—Pheasant shooting begins.
 THURSDAY, 2.—Arago died, 1853. London University opened, 1823.
 FRIDAY, 3.—Fall of Limerick, 1691. King's College opened, 1831.
 SATURDAY, 4.—Belgian Independence secured, 1830.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 4, 1856.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 45	2 0	2 10	2 30	2 45	3 0	3 10
1 45	2 0	2 10	2 30	2 45	3 0	3 10

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, will be presented MUSIC HALL CHARMS. After which Sheridan's Tragic Play of PIZARRO: Rolla by Mr. C. Kean, Elvira by Mrs. C. Kean. To conclude with A PRINCE for an HOUR.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Monday, and during the Week, IRELAND AS IT IS, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, and LUCIFER MATCHES, in which Mr. and Mrs. Barnum Williams will perform. To conclude with OUR GALT; with the song "My Mary Anne." Mr. Leigh Murray will appear as soon as the present attractive novelties will permit.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, and Every Evening during the Week, the revived Comedy of THE INCONSTANT, which in consequence of its great success, and the enthusiastic reception given to Mr. MURDOCH at the principal theatres in the United States in the character of Young Mirabel, will be repeated; with Perea Nena and the Spanish Dancers, and A CURE FOR LOVE (with Mr. Buckstone in his original character of Mr. Sadgrove) every evening.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE.—Great and glorious triumph of Equestrian Effects in "Richard the Third."—On MONDAY, SEPT. 28th, and each Night during the Week, RICHARD the THIRD (compressed into Three Acts). Noble Stud of richly-carapined Horses trained by Mr. William Cooke. Death of "White Surrey." Grand Tableau of the Battle of Bosworth Field. After which a series of Novel and Interesting Acts of the Arena, and a number of other Entertainments. Commencing at Seven.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD, Shoreditch.—Proprietor, Mr. John Douglass.—Open every Evening. The New Decorations are complete. The Standard is now the largest and most magnificent Theatre in London. Mr. JAMES ANDERSON and Miss ELSWORTHY will perform in a New Play every evening. Mr. SIMS REEVES'S engagement a wonderful triumph.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Entire Series of Novelties.—Lecture, with Experiments and Dissolving Diagrams of BESSEMER'S NEW PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING IRON AND STEEL, by J. H. PEPPEL, Esq., every day at Three, and every Evening, except Monday and Saturday, at Eight.

CANTERBURY HALL, Westminster-road.—The Celebrated HUNGARIAN BAND, under the direction of Herr KALOZDY, will PERFORM EVERY EVENING at Nine and Eleven o'clock, in addition to the usual Vocal Entertainment.—Suppers, &c., until Twelve o'clock.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—Positively the LAST TWO NIGHTS OF M. JULIEN'S CONCERTS—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, and TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.—M. JULIEN'S BENEFIT, and LAST NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.

M. Julien respectfully announces that his Benefit is fixed as above. Madame RUDERSDORFF, Mr. HAMILTON BRAHAM, and many distinguished Artists, vocal and instrumental, have offered their services. The programme will consist of all the pieces most honoured by public approbation during the Season. Admission is.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—Mrs. FREDERICK FINNEY begs to announce that her ACADEMY will recommence at the Hanover-square Rooms, on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16th. Exercises only for the Prevention of Spinal Curvature, Correction of the Chest, Weakness of Ankles, and to ensure an easy and graceful carriage from Eleven till One; Dancing and Deportment, from Two till Four. Ladies prepared for Presentation at Court.—3, Grove-terrace, Stoke Newington.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall. Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—Twenty-fifth Season.—THE WEEKLY REHEARSALS recommence for the Season, in the Large Hall, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 3rd OCTOBER, at Eight o'clock precisely; when, and on subsequent Friday evenings, the regular and punctual attendance of the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Orchestra is requested. The Subscription, entitling to admission at Rehearsals and Concerts, is One, Two, and Three Guineas per annum. Persons desirous of availing themselves of the favourable opportunity for the Selection of SEATS, &c., afforded by the opening of the new Season, are requested to forward their Subscriptions immediately to the Office of the Society, No. 6, Exeter Hall (by post-office order, to be payable to Robert Bowley, at the Charing-cross Office), where attendance is given daily, and on Friday evenings, from Seven to Ten o'clock; at which times, also, particulars will be furnished to persons otherwise desirous of being associated with the Society.

MINERALOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, London.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a Course of TWENTY LECTURES on MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of Geology and of the application of Mineral Substances in the Arts. The Lectures will be illustrated by an extensive collection of specimens, and will begin on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8th, at nine o'clock a.m. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday at the same hour. Fee, £2 2s.

THE AUSTRALIAN AUXILIARY STEAM CLIPPER

COMPANY (Limited).
 Capital, £250,000, in 10,000 Shares of £25 each.
 Deposit, £5 per Share.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Gillespie, Esq. (James Barber and Co.), Merchant, 136, Leadenhall-street.
 Henry Hoffmann, Esq., Merchant, Broad-street-buildings.
 Robert James Brown, Esq. (R. J. Brown and Co.), Merchant and Shipowner, Sunderland.
 John Viret Gooch, Esq., Civil Engineer, Great George-street, Westminster.
 Emilius Clayton, Esq., Brunsvick-street, Brighton.
 Joseph Spence, Esq. (Woods, Spence, and Co.), Merchant and Shipowner, Sunderland.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Rixon, Son, and Anton, 38, Cannon-street, City.

SHIP SURVEYORS.

Messrs. Geo. Bayley and Wm. Ridley, Cowper's-court, Cornhill.

SHIP BROKERS.

Messrs. Bennett and Appleby, 17, Cornhill.

OFFICES (up town), 2, Abchurch-lane.

This Company is formed for the purpose of establishing a direct communication between London and Australia by means of fast-sailing clipper, with auxiliary steam power to propel them in light winds and calms.

This combination, as proved by recent experiments, will entirely obviate the well-known delay and uncertainty which occurs in the case of the present clipper ships, in consequence of calms on the Line and elsewhere, as well as the frequent detentions on the voyage of ordinary steamers, from failure of machinery and taking in fuel; at the same time an immense saving is effected by the room which would otherwise be occupied by coals and powerful engines being made available for cargo.

The directors, having already received subscriptions of from £70,000 to £80,000, have purchased (on the valuation of competent and independent parties) three vessels—one of 1470 tons, 100-horse power; one of 1170 tons, 80-horse power; and one of 1400 tons, 60-horse power.

The directors propose in the first place to run the vessels from London to Melbourne, touching at Plymouth for passengers; and feel convinced from experience that the voyage can be performed in about sixty days out and seventy days home.

It may be mentioned that the only reason the respective owners have for transferring their property to the Company is that vessels of the proposed class can be more advantageously worked in a line; to attain which object they are desirous of securing co-operation and increased capital.

The capital will be divided into 10,000 shares of £25 each, with a deposit of £5 per share. Two calls of £5 each will be made at intervals of three months, and no further payment will be required without three months' previous notice.

The statement submitted contains a comparison between a vessel running on account of one of the large Steam Companies and one now intended to be employed. It requires a very casual inspection to arrive at the weak and strong points of the two systems; and proves that, though the proposed vessels will cost only one-half of the amount of those lately employed, and consume one-ninth the quantity of coals, yet they will carry three times the quantity of cargo, making the passages in less or at the least the same time.

	Horse-power.	Cost.	Gross Tonnage.	Capacity for Cargo.	Consumption of Fuel.	Monthly Expenses.
Steamers lately employed	150	£60,000	1900	400 to 500 Tons.	20 tons daily, 1800 each voyage, steaming all the way.	£2350
Proposed vessels	60 to 100	£30,000	1400	1500 Tons.	14 tons daily, 200 each voyage, steaming 14 days.	£1000

A detailed estimate of the earnings and expenditure will be found in the Prospectus, which can be had on application at the offices of the Company.

The "Island," 1470 tons O.M., and 2200 tons burden, will sail from London and Plymouth respectively on the 10th and 15th November next.

Applications for Shares on the accompanying Form can be addressed to the Directors, at the Offices of the Company, 77, Cornhill, City.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK, Sydney, Melbourne.—LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS are GRANTED upon these places by Messrs. HEYWOOD, KENNARDS, and CO., No. 4, Lombard-street, the Agents of the Bank. They also undertake to negotiate bills and to make advances on securities at the current rates. By order of the Court of Directors, Australian Joint-Stock Bank, Sydney, EDWARD WRENCH, Manager, R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

HANWELL COLLEGE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL.—The Terms of this long-established, economical, and successful Institution may be had on application to the Rev. Dr. EMERTON, Principal. Fees commence on the day of entrance.

SWITZERLAND (VEVEY) and BRUSSELS BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS for First-class Families. Château de Vevey, Lake of Geneva; and Hotel Victoria, 39, Rue des Petits Carmes, Brussels.

THE NEXT OF KIN or relatives, of Mr. R. G. DERREY, (who came over from London to Jersey, via Brighton, in September, 1855) can hear of something interesting to them by applying to Mr. H. SIMON, Deputy Sheriff, Jersey.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, aged 34, wishes for a situation as COOK or HOUSEMAID in a small but genteel family. Left her last situation in consequence of a dispute in a domestic arrangement, and has a highly-satisfactory character for about four years. Address E. L., Mr. Pugh, Cheesemonger, Theobald's-road, Queen-square.

A HOSIER'S ASSISTANT WANTED.—A direct interest given as encouragement for perseverance.—Apply to T. MILLS and CO., Aldgate.

WELLINGTON MONUMENT.

OFFICE OF HER MAJESTY'S WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, Whitehall, London, September 6, 1856.

THE COMMISSIONERS of her MAJESTY'S WORKS and PUBLIC BUILDINGS give NOTICE, that it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to erect a Monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, to the Memory of the late Duke of Wellington, and that the Commissioners are prepared to receive DESIGNS for the same from Artists of all countries.

A drawing, showing the ground plan of the Cathedral, and the site of the proposed Monument, together with a statement of the Preliminary, and other particulars, will be forwarded to Artists, on application, by letter, addressed to me at this office.

ALFRED AUSTIN, Secretary.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—The WINTER SESSION will OPEN on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, with an Introductory Address, at Eight o'clock p.m.

The Hospital contains upwards of 300 beds; of which 185 are for Surgical, and 120 for Medical cases. More than 1600 out-patients were attended during the past year.

Fee for eighteen months' Medical, and three years' Surgical Practice, £30.

Fee for attendance on the Hospital Practice and Lectures required by the College of Surgeons and Apothecaries' Company, £75. This sum may be paid by instalments of £30 at the beginning of the First Session, £20 at the beginning of the Second Session, and £15 at the beginning of the Third Session.

For further information, or prospectuses, apply to Dr. Frere, the Dean of the School; to Mr. De Morgan, Treasurer of the School, at the Hospital, daily, from One to Two o'clock; to Dr. Corfe, the Resident Medical Officer; or to Mr. Shedden, the Secretary to the Hospital.

RUSSIAN CORONATION FESTIVITIES.

We have received from our Correspondents at Moscow and St. Petersburg the following and several other

ORIGINAL SKETCHES

OF THE

CORONATION FESTIVITIES AT MOSCOW.

Some of the most important of these will be published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday next, October 4; and the remainder, with many others, will appear from week to week, until the series is completed:—

Scene at the Railway Station, Moscow.—The Struggle for Luggage.
 Sketch in the Courtyard of the Kremlin on the Morning of the Coronation.

Grand Procession to the Cathedral.

The Imperial Theatre illuminated.

The Iron Bridge illuminated.

The great Tower of Ivan-Veleki in the Kremlin illuminated.

Firemen going their Rounds during the Illuminations.

The Emperor passing from the Cathedral to the Church of the Annunciation under the Imperial Canopy.

The Dinner in the Imperial Palace.

The Emperor Receiving the Congratulation of the Ambassadors.

The Grand Ball at the Granavitcha Palata.

The Ball at the British Ambassador's.

The Dinner in the Garden of the Kremlin to the Soldiers of the Crimea given by the Merchants of Moscow.

Regalia Carried in Procession from the Cathedral to the Treasury.

Procession of Holy Relics used at the Coronation from the Cathedral to the Convent Santa Katrina.

The Great Camp, Park of Petrovski: Assemblage of 180,000 men.

The Masquerade at the Palace of the Kremlin.

Concert Monstre et Grand Feu d'Artifice, Place Cadet.

Sketches of Russian Life and Character in the Streets.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS Office, Milford House, Strand,
 Sept. 25, 1856.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1856.

The progress of the great difficulty that besets the people of the United States is watched with painful interest by all classes in this country. There are few amongst us who adhere so relentlessly to the principle of human freedom as to insist on the immediate and unconditional emancipation of the negroes, as the sole or the best means of settling the question. Perhaps there are fewer still who sympathise with the Southern slaveholders, or approve of their politics, in and out of the Legislature, or of their proceedings in the battle-fields of Kansas. The British people, often bewildered in the ever-varying mazes of American politics, and imperfectly comprehending the party cries and party objects of Presidents past, present, or future, have taken much less interest in the domestic affairs of the United States than the consanguinity of the two nations, and their extended commercial intercourse, have demanded. But the question of the extension, or even of the existence, of Negro Slavery has been so simplified within the last twelve months that the most indifferent reader of the public journals has been enabled to understand it. The result is a keen interest in each successive act of the great drama, and a growing confidence that, whatever may be the issue as regards the Union, it will strengthen the cause of human liberty, and extend the bases of civilisation.

There is in this country, as is in every other, a large and influential conservative class who would rather tolerate ancient abuses than consent to their overthrow, by violent means, or by attacks on that idol of the mercantile mind, the "vested rights" of property. Of the sympathies of this class, the Southern slaveowners have deprived themselves by their bad faith in the matter of the Missouri compromise, and by the lawlessness and cruelty of their proceedings in Kansas. The "pure and simple" Abolitionists of the North have gained what the slave-ascendancy party has lost; and, in addition to all the strength derivable from an abstract principle of justice, have acquired that which springs from the disapprobation felt by most men for breach of positive agreement.

Both parties in the Union have taken such positions that neither can withdraw. The conflict may be postponed; and slaveholder and abolitionist, with weapons drawn and revolvers at full cock, may stand looking at each other with mutual anger in their eyes, loth to begin the fray; but the final struggle is inevitable. There are but two results possible when so grand a principle is in dispute. Either the slaveowners must return to the Missouri compromise, consent to the admission of Kansas as a Free State, and adopt measures for the non-extension of slavery in the present, and its extinction in the future; or the Union between North and South must be broken up. There is no alternative so clearly defined as to be perceptible to the eyes or understandings of plain men. Rather than fight out the question, in drawn battle, and with all the manifold horrors of civil war, both North and South have already begun to debate the question of separation. There was a time when the bare idea of a dissolution of the Union was enough to scare the boldest of American statesmen; but that time has passed, and both Southern and Northern orators talk of a legislative divorce without expressing the least alarm for the consequences.

Oddly enough to the ears of Englishmen who abhor slavery, and all alliance with it, it is the Southern party who not only clamour most loudly for a dissolution, but who threaten their Northern brethren with an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Great Britain. The British demand for the slave-grown cotton of the South is the key to this enigma. Although there is no saying to what length the commercial mind of the Manchester haters of "war in the abstract," is prepared to go in its toleration of slavery—provided that slavery brings profit to the warehouses and docks of Liverpool, and work to the mills of Lancashire—we may well doubt whether the Southern slaveholders are not too sanguine in their hope that any political alliance between them and this country would either be popular or durable. It is, however, a tribute to the power of the "Mother Country," if such a word be not offensive to our stalwart and very adult progeny on the other side of the Atlantic, to see that both parties speculate upon an alliance with Great Britain, in the event of a dissolution of the Union. Great, no doubt, is the cotton interest of the South; but, if Englishmen had the offer of either alliance, it would be to the Free States of the North that they would most cheerfully extend the right hand of fellowship. But that neither party looks upon such dissolution, and upon the alliances that might grow out of it with the horror that the sacrilegious idea once excited in the true American breast, is a sign of the times, and of the intensity of the feelings which the struggle has excited. The South in the mean time has achieved a barren triumph in the Legislature, and a triumph more signal in the invasion and armed occupation of Kansas. The world awaits the next move with patience, not unmingled with anxiety. The Free States have as yet been quiet, if not quiescent. Their turn has come to make a demonstration, and it is to be hoped—a deliverance.

THE state of affairs of the Royal British Bank, as described to the shareholders and depositors by Mr. Coleman, the official accountant, more than realises the most gloomy apprehensions which had been entertained as to its shameless mismanagement, and the probable deficit. According to Mr. Coleman's balance-sheet the liabilities of the bank are £539,000, and the assets £328,000, leaving a deficit of £210,000 to be made up by the shareholders. This sum would necessitate a call of £50 a share in the first instance; and, should this call not be met in every case (and it is feared there will be many defaulters, the share list being what is termed a "weak" one), the paying shareholders will have to make up the difference; all this, to say nothing of further accidents and charges, of which the Court of Chancery has always a fruitful diversity of supply; not to question, either, the accuracy of the estimates and the soundness of the assets upon which the supposititious balance is struck. Looking, however, into these accounts, we find, in the first instance, that Mr. Coleman estimates a credit of £40,000 out of the Welsh works, which—looking to the past experience of such affairs—must be considered very problematical. We observe, also—and not without misgivings for the sake of the shareholders and depositors—the large amount of supposititious property which goes to make up the gross amount of assets in hand: out of this sum of £229,900, only £48,528 is in cash; £25,700 being set down as estimated value of buildings and furniture; whilst from "debtors &c.," £225,000 are said to be derivable—upon which large precarious item Mr. Coleman only allows a deduction for contingencies of £5 per cent. We fear there is a wide margin here for further disappointment and further loss to shareholders; but we will not anticipate. We cannot forbear adding, however, what will shock many who look upon joint-stock banks with satisfaction, as being ultimately perfectly secure as regards the customer, that a very strong feeling prevails that in the case of the Royal British Bank depositors will eventually not be paid the full amount of their claims, owing to the weakness of the share list; and already, in consequence of these rumours and the doubts they inspire, the columns of the daily papers teem with announcements of persons willing to turn an honest penny by buying or selling deposit accounts in the Bank, at speculative prices; and a company has even been projected ("limited liability," of course) to deal largely in such transactions.

We next come to inquire how all this loss has occurred, and where the money has gone to represented by this deficit of, in gross, £300,000, added to the paid-up capital of £150,000? The answer as to a very large proportion of the amount is easily supplied. We have not to go far for it. It is made up of good round figures, and is traceable to transactions confined entirely to the directors' room. It appears that the bank was no sooner set agoing, the shares paid upon, and a few accounts opened, than the directors and their manager, through the intervention of the latter, set to work appropriating the contents of the till to their own uses, and in various amounts. As to the nature of the pretensions which regulated their respective claims, and the nature, if any, of the securities deposited by them, we know very little; these were matters entirely within the privacy and discretion of Mr. Cameron, the manager, who vouchsafed no information on the subject to the board as a body, and made no entry of them in the regular office books, but kept them locked up in a certain mysterious pocket ledger, accessible only to himself. What shall we say of men in the position of directors of a banking concern, who could suffer their affairs to be thus exclusively in the hands of a paid servant; more particularly, what shall we say when the directors, whose conduct was thus screened from public inspection, helped themselves and their paid manager to a gross amount swallowing up the whole of the nominal paid-up capital of the concern? Here are a few items:—Humphrey Brown, Esq., M.P. for Tewkesbury, and till lately a director, had £70,900; Mr. John Gwynne, another director, had £14,000; John McGregor, Esq., M.P. for Glasgow, and the founder of the bank, had £7362; Mr. Cameron, the secretary and manager, had £33,000; Mr. Mullens, the solicitor, had £7000; and one of the auditors had £2000—total misappropriated, we might say embezzled, upwards of £130,000. Add to this £106,000 (exclusive of interest) sunk upon the Welsh works, to oblige a "party" recommended by one of the board, and we have a total of £235,000, out of the now estimated gross deficiency, traceable to the hands of those who were deputed to protect and manage the property of the shareholders. These revelations have produced a most painful and damaging

impression in all circles connected with joint-stock companies. Several banks which were lately established under the most favourable auspices and with promising aspect have fallen to a discomfit in the public estimation; and one of them, rather than face the storm, has adopted the very prudent resolve of winding up before incurring further risk of loss to the shareholders. Something must be done, and that with the least possible delay, to restore confidence and give something like security in a quarter where they are both so much wanted; something also, if possible, to punish the delinquents in the flagrant case now before us. As to whether or not the directors of the Royal British Bank may, upon technical grounds, escape punishment for their misdeeds we will not pretend to offer an opinion. Perhaps the fact of the little locked-up book, and other evidences of collusion, might possibly be sufficient to support an indictment for conspiracy; but this is very doubtful, and too special to meet the larger requirements of public justice. This can only be done by a stringent Act of Parliament, in which all lending by directors to one another, or to any of their servants, shall be deemed and punished as embezzlement. Some regulations also for defining the character of business to be undertaken by joint-stock banks, and especially for limiting the amount of advances upon securities not readily convertible, should also be adopted by general consent of the proprietors, and entered upon the deed of settlement. If, in addition to these restrictions and precautions, the shareholders were to meet once a quarter, or even once a month, instead of once a year, and then thoroughly investigate their affairs, the nature of securities in hand, &c., the joint-stock bank might be restored to the confidence of the public—both shareholders and depositors.

BRUSSELS evinces the laudable ambition of becoming the centre of a great social and industrial movement. The Congress now sitting in that city is divided into two sections—the one desirous of promoting the interests of philanthropy, the other devoting itself to the advocacy of Free-trade. Though, for the sake of convenience, the two subjects have been separately discussed, the relations between them are intimate, for it is a narrow and selfish philosophy which forgets the producer, while calculating the value of the product. At these reunions delegates were present from various parts of the Continent, while the King of the Belgians and his son, the Duke of Brabant, honoured them by their personal sanction, and manifested a lively interest in the debates.

In the philanthropic section an animated discussion arose on the requirements of agriculture, and it was decided that long leases were essential to high farming. It is certainly indispensable to painstaking husbandry that a tenant should be secured in possession for a period sufficiently extended to enable him to recover with a fair profit, whatever capital he may have expended on permanent improvements; but we are surprised that some members of the Congress did not call attention to the vastly superior system of perpetual leases which have flourished from time immemorial in the Channel Islands. There the occupier is absolute owner so long as he pays his covenanted rent, and enjoys all the rights of a freeman. He exercises the suffrage according to his judgment and conscience, and destroys game as he would vermin. On these farms there are no weeds, nor are the buildings ever dilapidated. If the holdings are small compared with those of England, the tenure is certain; and long experience has proved that, acre for acre, the lands are more productive than in Britain. Under the system of perpetual leases, hereditary landowners and hereditary cultivators live together in harmony, as the rights of both are carefully guarded against encroachment, and the temptation to acts of injustice is not thrown in the way of either. It is true that the power of dictation at the electoral hustings could not exist under this form of tenure; but this ought to recommend rather than condemn it; for, though the landlord has an undoubted claim to his rent, he has no claim to the vote of the cultivator. It is the double merit of the system of perpetual leases that it ensures diligence in husbandry and preserves the independence of manhood.

One of the committees had condemned the minute subdivision of the soil, and recommended its discontinuance in the future. This revived the old controversy among the Economists on the size of farms; many of whom used to ask whether it was intended to reduce them to the dimensions of the "squares on a chess-board"? It might as rationally have been asked if each county was to constitute no more than a single farm? At the Brussels Congress the recommendation of the committee on this subject was rejected, M. Woloski, one of the delegates from France, contending that all the sinister predictions on the results of small holdings had been falsified by experience. He gave the following interesting statistics:—

"The value of immovable property in France, according to the estimate made in 1821, amounted to 39 milliards and 514 millions; while the value in 1851 was 83 milliards 744 millions; so that in the space of thirty years the value of landed property in France had about doubled. The revenue, which in 1821 was estimated at 1,580,597,000 francs, had increased in 1851 to 2,643,366,000 francs. But it was not alone the question of revenue that was to be considered, it was also the dignity of man himself, which was intimately connected with the possession of land."

This is perfectly true, and it is certain that the self-respect of every man rises when he acquires the property qualification of independence which renders him self-sustaining among his fellows. It is also curious to observe that, while statesmen throughout modern Europe recognise the political advantage of the funding system, which attaches all the creditors to a reigning dynasty, and to a form of government even confessedly bad, they do not perceive the superior character of the tie which is linked with the ownership of land. And this is the more inexcusable among ourselves as few are ignorant either of the history or traditions of the yeomanry of England—a class once deemed the bulwark of the kingdom.

The next subject related to the increase of population, and to the measures which ought to be adopted to remedy its evils through an organised system of emigration. On these points there was much diversity of opinion. M. Jules Duval, editor of the "Annals of Colonisation in Algeria," cited the improved condition of Ireland in proof of the benefits of emigration; while M. Saget attributed it to the beneficial operation of the Encumbered Estates Acts. These gentlemen would have been nearer the truth had they combined

both these procedures. M. Pollenas reminded the Congress that there were 400,000 hectares—about one million English acres—of uncultivated land in Belgium, and he would resist any systematic emigration till they were rendered productive; while M. Romberg opposed the example of Flanders to that of Ireland, as in the former country the condition of the people had been ameliorated without emigration. These antagonist views seem to have been urged on both sides with an exclusive pertinacity, each partisan attributing to one cause a result clearly due to many causes acting at the same time and in combination. The law of dispersion is evidently a law of nature, in order that the whole earth may be inhabited, for the earth itself is but a machine for feeding, clothing, and lodging the human race; and, to accomplish that end fully, man ought to act on every available point of its surface.

The Free-trade section of the Congress will not conclude its deliberations before the close of the present week, so that we shall defer to another occasion our remarks on its proceedings.

THE COURT.

A flying visit of the Prince of Orange to Balmoral, and the reception of Miss Nightingale by her Majesty, have this week varied the usual routine of Court life in the Highlands. The Prince enjoyed his visit exceedingly, more than once joining Prince Albert on the hills deerstalking—in which sport Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar also participated. The Prince of Orange took his departure on Wednesday evening, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar left on the following day. The reception of Miss Nightingale by the Queen took place on Sunday last, and was confined to a visit of a couple of hours.

On Thursday, while the Prince Consort was out deerstalking, her Majesty, with all the Princesses and Prince Alfred, drove over to Invercauld, and honoured Mrs. Farquharson with a visit.

On Friday the Queen and the Prince went to the woods of Balmoral, which were driven for deer.

On Saturday her Majesty and his Royal Highness drove to the Balloch Bhule, where the Prince went deerstalking.

On Sunday the Queen and the Prince Consort attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie.

On Monday her Majesty and the Prince walked in the neighbourhood of the Castle. The Earl of Aberdeen arrived on a visit to her Majesty. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Serene Highness the Princess Amelia or Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, Lady Augusta Bruce, and Lord James Murray, were included in the dinner-party on Monday. In the evening her Majesty gave a dance. Among the ladies and gentlemen present were the Earl of Southesk, Viscount and Viscountess Campden, Major-General Viscount Melville, Viscount Stormont, Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson of Invercauld, three Misses Farquharson, Mr. J. Farquharson, Mr. and Miss Nightingale, Mr. Peel, Mr. Stirling (Coldstream Guards), Mr. and Lady Agnes Duff, Mr. and Mrs. Brooke, the Hon. Mrs. Hope Johnstone, the Hon. C. C. Boyle, the Hon. G. Fitzclarence, the Hon. H. H. Duncan, Colonel Bertie Gordon (91st), Sir James and Lady Clarke, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Mayne, Dr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. Robertson, Captain Wyatt, Lieut. Alleyne and Ensign Campbell (79th Highlanders).

The Earl of Clarendon has been succeeded by Sir George Grey as Secretary of State in attendance upon her Majesty.

The marriage of Lord Raglan with the Lady Georgiana Lygon, daughter of Earl Beauchamp, was solemnised on Thursday, 25th inst., at the Church of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT HARDINGE.

THE RIGHT HON. HENRY HARDINGE, Viscount Hardinge of Lahore, and King's Newton, in the county of Derby, Field Marshal, and Colonel of the 57th Regiment, and G.C.B., was the scion of an ancient and influential family, seated for centuries at King's Newton, in Derbyshire, and was the third son of the Rev. Henry Hardinge, Rector of Stanhope, in the county of Durham, by his wife, Frances, daughter of James Best, Esq., of Chatham. He was born at Wrotham, in Kent, the 30th March, 1785.

Henry Hardinge entered the British Army as an Ensign in 1791 under great advantages, having many highly-distinguished civil and military connections: he rose, through a long and brilliant career, to the very summit of his profession. "To give," says the *Times*, "but a suggestion of the actions in which this brave soldier was engaged is to recall the leading events of the most glorious and successful war in which the British arms have been engaged since the days of Marlborough. During the whole of the Peninsular contest he acted as Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Portuguese army. He was wounded at Vimiera; he was present at Rolecia; we have already mentioned the distinction he obtained at Corunna. When Wellesley entered on the scene as acknowledged chief we find Hardinge at the passage of the Douro, at the battle of Busaco, and actively engaged in organising the defence behind the memorable lines of Torres Vedras. He was present at the three sieges and at the final capture of Badajoz, and at the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo. It was, however, at the battle of Albuera that Lord Hardinge performed the chief feat of his military career. Hardinge fought at Salamanca; he was severely wounded at Vittoria; he was at Pampeluna; he crossed the Pyrenees with the conquering British army; he was at Nivelle, at Nive, at Orthes. After the return of Napoleon from Elba he again entered upon active service, and was attached as Commissioner to the Prussian army. He lost a hand under Blücher at Ligny, and this was his share in the Waterloo campaign. When peace was restored to the world he did not retire into inactivity, but continued in one important post or another in the service of his country. The four years during which he held the reins of government in India were memorable even in the eventful history of British India. The events of the Sikh campaign are too fresh in the public recollection to need recapitulation here." For his brilliant services in India, and especially those on the bank of the Sutlej, Hardinge was created a Viscount, May 2nd, 1846. He also received the thanks of Parliament, and the thanks of the Hon. East India Company, as well as the freedom of the city of London. He further obtained an annuity of 5000*l.* from the East India Company for his own life, and a pension of 3000*l.* from Parliament for the lives of the next two successors in his peerage. He had a cross and five clasps, was a G.C.B., and was Knight of four foreign orders—Prussian, Dutch, Portuguese, and Spanish.

Lord Hardinge filled many high ministerial offices. He was Clerk of the Ordnance in 1823, and Secretary at War in 1828; he was Chief Secretary of Ireland in 1830 and in 1834; he was again Secretary at War in 1841; he was Governor-General of India from April, 1844, to January, 1848; he was appointed Master-General of the Ordnance in February, 1852; and Commander-in-Chief of the forces, with the rank of General; in October, 1852, he became a Field Marshal, and retired from public life on account of ill health but very recently. The noble Viscount had represented Durham in the Parliament of 1826, St. Germans in that of 1830, Newport (Cornwall) in 1831, and Launceston from 1832 to 1845. Lord Hardinge married, the 10th December, 1821, Emily Jane, daughter of Robert, first Marquis of Londonderry, and widow of John James, Esq., son of Sir Walter James, Bart. By this lady he leaves issue two sons—viz., Charles Stewart, now second Viscount Hardinge, and Arthur Edward, a Captain in the Coldstream Guards; and two daughters—viz., the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Thurlow Cunyngghame, and the Hon. Emily Caroline, who is yet unmarried. Field Marshal Viscount Hardinge died on the 24th inst., at South Park, his seat in Kent, near Tunbridge Wells.

GENERAL SIR C. H. HALKETT.

GENERAL SIR COLIN HALKETT, G.C.B. and G.C.H., Governor of Chelsea Hospital, was a scion of the Halketts of Pittfirrane, in Scotland (the head of which family is Sir Peter Arthur Halkett, Bart.), and was the elder son of Major-General Frederick Halkett. Colin Halkett entered the British Army early in life, as Ensign, in the 3rd Buffs; and served subsequently in other regiments until he obtained a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in 1803. He was when in the Peninsular War, put in command of a Brigade of the German Legion, and took an active part in the battles of Albuera, Salamanca, Vittoria, and the passage of the Nive, and received a cross. He was also at Waterloo in command of the Second Division of the 2nd corps d'armée, under the command of Lord Hill. At Waterloo Sir Colin's division was hotly engaged, and he had four horses shot under him, and received as many wounds. Sir Colin Halkett's active career closed with the Peace of 1815. In 1830 he was appointed Colonel of the 31st, and in 1847 was transferred to the Colonelcy-in-Chief of the 45th (Nottinghamshire) Foot. Halkett was created a G.C.H. in 1820, and a G.C.B. in 1847. He was, in 1849, appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, but only filled that position a few months, when, on the death of General Sir George Anson, he became the full Governor of the Hospital. Sir Colin married, in 1820, Miss Crickett, daughter of J. Crickett, Esq., of Townsend House, Hemel Hempstead, and widow of Major Tyler, R.A.; and leaves a son, Captain Frederick J. C. Halkett (of the 71st Regiment), and three daughters. Sir Colin Halkett's only brother, General Hugh Halkett, is also a distinguished soldier, having achieved a high reputation during the French war; he now holds the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Hanoverian army. General Sir Colin Halkett died at his residence in Chelsea Hospital on the 24th inst., in the eighty-third year of his age.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE CONCERTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

On Monday evening last the movement in favour of music for the million assumed a rather more important and imposing aspect than it has presented hitherto. St. Martin's Hall was engaged for the purpose, and "the People," for whom the concert was projected, were invited to attend at threepence, sixpence, and one shilling per head. The response was encouraging enough, the hall was numerously filled. This inauguration meeting was presided over by Mr. Leigh Hunt, in whose immediate vicinity several gentlemen of known sympathy with "popular progress" were recognised. The three penny visitors, who were present in considerable numbers, seemed hardly to belong to the class of working men. They appeared rather to be petty tradesmen and shop assistants—very few "roughs" apparently having been tempted by the invitation of the patrons of the experiment to listen "to the concord of sweet sounds." The plan of the committee, however, comprehends something more than music. It is proposed to vary the entertainments with "literary interludes, or half-hour discourses on books and authors;" also with "the introduction of paintings," to which the promoters "recon on adding sculpture," and it would seem the fine arts generally: Sir Bulwer Lytton having expressed an opinion that such familiarisation with the beautiful and the refined operate insidiously, but usefully, in forming and correcting the taste—a position which few will be inclined to dispute.

The artists engaged for this occasion were Miss Birch, Mr. Bodda, Mr. Donald King, and Miss Augusta Manning, who acted as accompanist. Two ladies (whose names, by some mistake, were not printed in the programme) lent their efficient aid in the concerted music. Included in the programme was Weber's scena from "Freischütz," sung by Miss Birch; three or four of Bishop's best glees and choruses; "Tom Bowling" and the "Death of Nelson," sung by Mr. Donald King; and the "Largo al Factotum," admirably sung and acted by Mr. Bodda, which, on being redemanded, this gentleman very considerably gave in English. Miss Manning also played on the pianoforte a piece of Pauer's, known as the "Cascade," which was deservedly appreciated.

It was announced in the bills that, between the parts of the concert, a literary interlude would be given, entitled "Half Hours with the Best Authors," which would consist of readings from the old poets, delivered by Mr. Stoequeler—the selection, with an original introduction, being the work of Mr. Leigh Hunt. Before Mr. Stoequeler had gone very far in the reading of the paper he found that his voice was not strong enough to fill the hall, and the audience became so restless and impatient that he resigned the task to Mr. Henry Mayhew, who was listened to with great attention on the part of the audience until nearly the conclusion, when, the audience beginning to show signs of restlessness, Mr. Mayhew was obliged to stop, and remind them that it was very dispiriting to the promoters of these entertainments that they could not lend their attention for half an hour to hear an elegantly-written paper by one of the gentlest and most gracious of living authors. Mr. Hunt was about to leave the chair; but, before he retired, he (Mr. Mayhew) hoped they would acknowledge the generosity of that gentleman's intentions in being present with that respect which he deserved. A burst of hearty and enthusiastic cheers was the answer to this appeal of Mr. Mayhew. Mr. Leigh Hunt, before retiring, came forward amidst shouts of applause, and, in a few words, expressed the happiness he had experienced that evening in witnessing the enjoyment of so many, and assured the audience of his inability to convey to them, how deeply grateful he felt for their expression of good-will towards him personally. On the retirement of Mr. Hunt, the second part of the concert proceeded.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A meeting of the gentlemen who have been engaged to conduct the evening classes at this institution took place on Thursday morning. Mr. J. H. Pepper occupied the chair. He explained the general object of these classes, and the reasons which had induced him to organise a more systematic course of scientific instruction. He had always been anxious to make the Polytechnic not only a place for popular amusements in science, but an institution in which the elements of science should be regularly and accurately taught—the appliances and situation he thought well adapted for such a purpose. He hoped in the course of time to establish a trade school similar to those of Wandsworth and Bristol, where boys would be taught at a small charge those principles of science upon which our industrial success depends: without some such knowledge labour must be a dull round of lifeless drudgery. These classes will commence in October and terminate a few weeks previous to the annual examination of the Society of Arts, at which young men will have the advantage of being examined, without expense, by a distinguished board of examiners, upon whose judgment and accuracy the public must have confidence.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY AND THE QUEEN OF OUDE.—On Wednesday afternoon a quarterly general court of the proprietors of this company was held at their house in Leadenhall-street; Colonel Sykes, the chairman of the board of directors, in the chair; at which Mr. Lewin moved a resolution to the effect that the seizure of the territories of Oude is one of the worst examples of Indian spoliation, and an act of the basest ingratitude towards the family of a native Prince who had lent large sums of money to the East India Company. The hon. proprietor entered into a long history of the transaction indicated in his resolution, and contended that it could not be justified either on moral or political grounds. Mr. Jones seconded the motion; which, after some discussion, was negatived.

NATIONAL SUNDAY LEAGUE.—The annual meeting of the League was held on Monday evening, in St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, to receive the financial and general reports, the election of officers, and on other business. Mr. W. Duthie, the treasurer, was called to the chair. The general report set forth that the League was established on the 7th of September, 1855. Various branches were afterwards instituted at Camden-town, Pimlico, Clerkenwell, Mile-end, Bethnal-green, and other places. The League had been opposed by the Lord's day Observance Society and the Sunday Rest Association, but without effect. The petitions sent in by the League were 168 in number, and the signatures, 27,251, were found to be perfectly correct. The report concluded by referring to the Sunday bands, and stated the members now mustered 1999. The financial statement showed that the receipts had been 352*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; and the disbursement, 340*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, leaving a balance of 12*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*

MR. FROST'S LECTURE.—A meeting was held at the Temperance Hall, Broadway, Westminster, on Tuesday night, to afford Mr. John Frost an opportunity of making a speech. Mr. Frost denied that he was the infamous sort of person which some of the newspapers had described him. The statements upon which he was convicted and sentenced to death were foul and flagitious falsehoods. After speaking of the delay which occurred after the conviction, and "the arbitrary conduct" pursued towards himself, he proceeded to advert to the penal discipline in Van Diemen's Land, to which colony he was eventually removed, and charged the whole of the authorities there with the vilest offences and the most frightful crimes. The only remedy for these and many other grievances which he mentioned in connection with our political system he considered was to be found in a total extinction of aristocratic influence, and a thorough reform of the House of Commons. The meeting separated after giving Mr. Frost a succession of boisterous cheers.

UNITY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.—A general meeting of the shareholders of this association was held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of appointing a committee to inquire into the past and present business, management, condition, and expenditure of the association. Dr. Lloyd, who presided, stated that Mr. Bradshaw and others had pressed for this committee, believing that some alterations were necessary in the financial arrangements and ways of meeting. They thought that the expenses were increasing in a much larger ratio than was justified by the business of the office. The London directors were quite prepared to stand or fall by the decision of a proper committee, but he would throw the whole legality of the present proceedings upon the solicitor. After some discussion the resolution was negatived by a large majority. The shareholders nominated several gentlemen for the directors to appoint as a committee of investigation, and the meeting separated.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—The result of the meeting of the shareholders in the Royal British Bank, on Saturday last, has disclosed a state of affairs relative to its insolvency which was not expected, and exhibits the grossest mismanagement, to say the least of it, on the part of the directors. The total deficit seems, according to the official statement, to be 210,487*l.*—the difference between 539,321*l.* of liabilities and 328,834*l.* of assets; and the chief portion of this large loss—monstrously large for a concern which had only 50,000*l.* of paid-up capital—arises from persons connected with its management taking advantage of their position to appropriate to themselves the money of the shareholders. It appears that Mr. Humphrey Brown, M.P., until lately a director, owes 70,908*l.*; Mr. John M'Gregor, M.P. for Glasgow, who founded the bank, and retired from the direction within the last twelve months, owes 7362*l.*; the loss by the late John Gwynne, formerly one of the directors, is 13,640*l.*; Mr. Cameron, the manager of the bank, owes it 21,250*l.*, and, by his traffic in shares, the total of his responsibilities is brought up to 29,902*l.*; the loss by the late solicitor of the company is 7000*l.*; and one of the auditors owes it 2000*l.* Adding one or two items to these sums, the total loss by the directors and manager arrives at the figure of 121,000*l.*—no hope appearing to exist of the money thus taken out of the coffers of the bank by those who administered its affairs being recovered. The Welsh mines cost 106,000*l.* to the bank—97,000*l.* of good money having been thrown away 9000*l.* of bad money; and they are now estimated to be worth 40,000*l.*, making a loss of 66,000*l.* On Wednesday afternoon Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, sitting at the Angel Hotel, Bury St. Edmunds, made the usual order for winding up on all the four petitions presented. The costs of petition, and of the corporation, are to be paid out of the estate.

THE CORONATION OF THE CZAR.

(From the Continental Journals.)

TICKETS.

THE special correspondent of *Le Nord* informs us that he received his ticket on the day before the coronation. It was of a green colour, on which he could decipher six words out of twenty—"Ouspenski, Sobor, Billet, Imperator, Alexander Nicolaevitch." It had besides, a red seal, with the arms of the Empire; and in a corner two little black crosses traced with ink, of which he did not understand the meaning. "I took care," said he, "immediately to put this precious passport under lock and key, and my surprise was considerable on finding in the evening at table a stranger who had a similar card. Knowing positively how difficult it was to get one, I doubted its authenticity. But authentic it really was, although it had not the two crosses in ink. The stranger had paid 1200 francs for it to a deacon of the cathedral. After waiting from five to seven in the morning at the gate of the cathedral, the doors at length opened, and then I found that the two crosses meant that the ticket had not been stolen, or of the number over issued by the clergy. As for the stranger, he had been bubbled out of his money. The only unofficial person admitted was an enormously wealthy merchant, M. Kourakoff, who paid six thousand roubles to be permitted to stand in the choir, wearing the amaranth tunic of a chorister.

COURTYARD OF THE KREMLIN ON THE MORNING OF THE CORONATION.

It is difficult to imagine a more curious scene than that of the courtyard of the Kremlin on the morning of the coronation. The doors were to be open at seven; but at five o'clock the place was crowded with ladies and gentlemen having tickets of all colours, for the various positions in the cathedral. The buttresses and towers of the two churches rose on each side; and between them all nations mingling pell-mell—English and French in their black coats, Mussulmans in their turbans, Persians in their conical caps, and chiefs in their native costume from all the countries of the Caucasus and Transcaucasia, excepting of course the Tchetchens of Schamyl. From time to time a priest would pass with long beard, and a native Muscovite would dart forward to kiss his hand; then there were the choristers in purple robes hurrying to the church, and Princesses, with their long trains held by pages, in the thick of the scuffle, at half-past five in the morning. At length at seven o'clock the ears were dinned with the bells and the roar of artillery—"a signal for us to mount to the assault," says one of the correspondents. The distribution of tickets was as follows: 500 for the interior of the cathedral, 6000 for the different scaffolds and tribunes of the courtyards of the Czar, and on the roof of the Ivan Veliki, and 40,000 within the gates of the Kremlin. Military kept the balustrade of the procession clear from all spectators.

REGALIA CARRIED IN PROCESSION.

Preceded by the gigantic household Grenadiers, the regalia were carried both to and from the cathedral. These martial figures were particular objects of curiosity from their tall stature, their age and services, and from some of them having no less than six medals on their breasts. The masters of ceremony, who followed them had black rods tipped with white ivory: the chief of them was Prince Kourakin, who, we believe, is next to the Princes



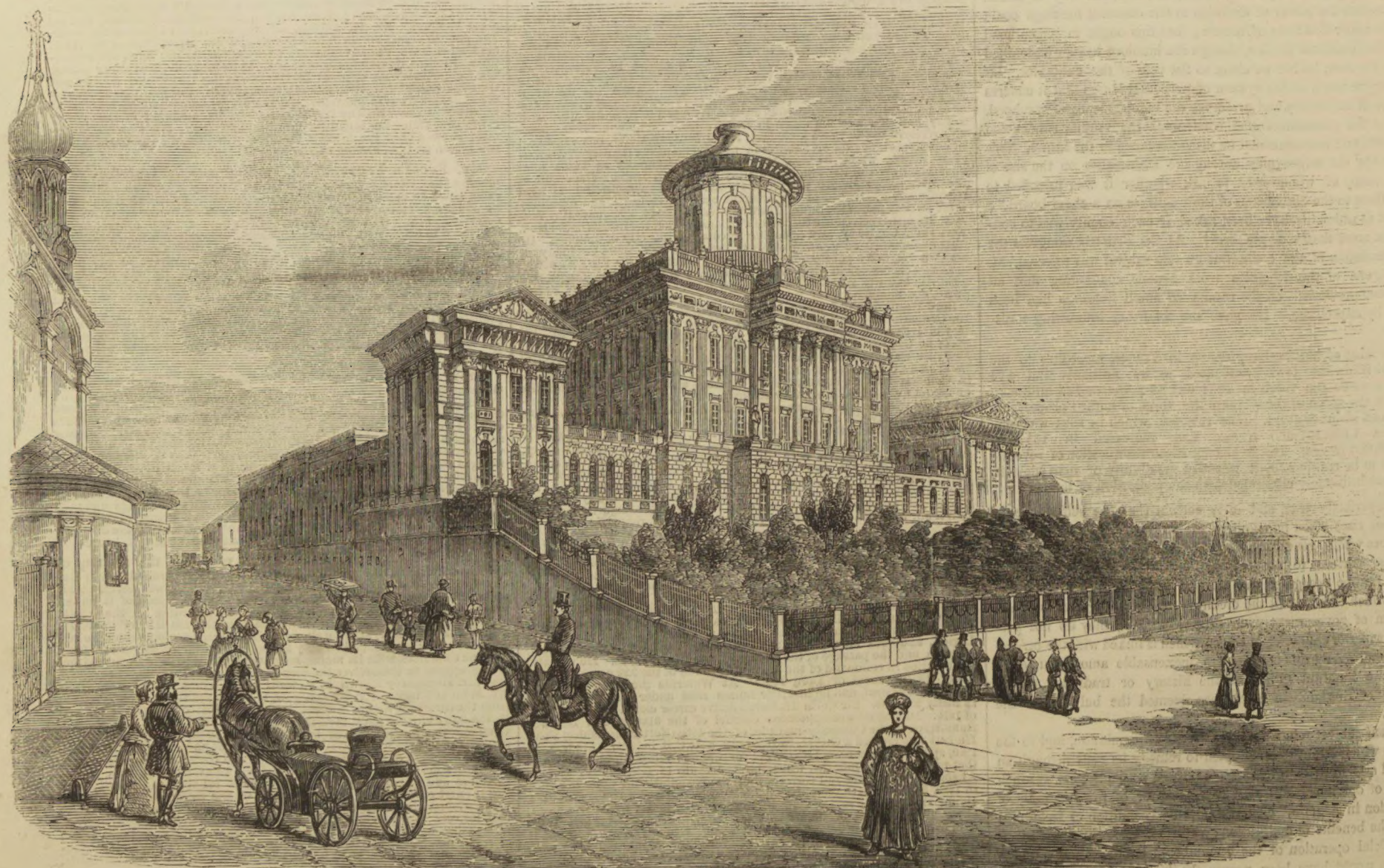
HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY ALEXANDER II., EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, IN THE UNIFORM WHICH HE WORE AT THE CORONATION.

Dolgorouki in point of antiquity of family, being of the period of the race of Rurik. The Collar of St. Andrew in brilliants was carried by a member of the Council of the Empire; the Standard, by the Finland General Knorring; the Seal of the Empire, by one Prince Gortschakoff; and the Sword, by another Prince of that name; the Mantle of the Empress was born by the Great Huntsman, Vassilchikoff; the Mantle of the Emperor, by Count Bludoff; the Imperial Globe, by Admiral Prince Menschikoff; the Sceptre, by Count Pahlen; and the Great Crown, by the Prince Schakoffsky. The crown is a prodigious assemblage of diamonds. The sceptre, surmounted by the celebrated rival of the Koh-i-noor, glistened most splendidly in the sun; while the large ruby at the top of the crown, nearly the size of a hen's egg, sent forth crimson flames.

THE CORONATION.

Native Russian correspondents of the *Nord* send this organ various letters, in addition to those of their special correspondent. From them we learn that the present coronation ceremonial and ritual was first introduced on the 7th of May, 1724, by the Empress Catherine I. The old Russian coronations had for regalia simply the crown, sceptre, and globe. It was in imitation of the house of Austria, as Emperors of Germany, that the standard, the sword, the seal, and the Imperial mantle were added, along with the introduction of heralds, negroes, &c. Heralds are more especially a tradition of the chivalry of western Europe. We see no mention of negroes in their turbans, on the present occasion. They were in fashion last century (vide Hogarth, Gonzales, Coques, Weeninix, and other luxury painters of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries). The ceremonial of the present coronation is a precise counterpart of those of Nicholas and Alexander I., which were both regulated by that of the Empress Elizabeth. The speech made more than half a century ago by the Metropolitan Plato to Alexander I., is quoted, and is a curious illustration of antithesis, in the manner of the Lower Empire, or of the euphuistic period of our own literature:—"This diadem, which is so heavy on your brow, is a halo around ours. This sceptre which causes wakeful nights for you, procures refreshing sleep to us. This globe, which is a heavy trouble to you, is our security. This mantle, which is your burden, is our covering; and those ornaments, which are the symbols of responsibility to you, are our decorations."

The archaeology of the church is given in great detail and with a strong tincture of national sentiment by those Muscovite literary amateurs; but, as the public has already had much description of this edifice, we content ourselves by saying that one gives the origin of the church as follows:—St. Peter, the Muscovite said to John Danilovitch, of the race of Rurik, "Here is the place where you will construct a temple, by which you will become illustrious; my bones will repose here; and you will vanquish all your enemies." The stone of the original church was laid on the 4th of August, 1326, and it was finished and consecrated in the autumn of the following year. The present church is a reconstruction of 1472, by Aristotle, a Greek of Bologna, probably a refugee from Constantinople after its capture by Mohammed II. Most of the Muscovite architects of that time were Italians, generally Venetians and Milanese; and one correspondent remarks how largely Italians are still employed in the various arts of decoration in Russia. Nor can



THE COLLEGE OF NOBLES, MOSCOW.

we quit this part of our subject without noticing that in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, when Greeks were so busy constructing churches in Moscow and Kieff, Greeks were also chiefly the architects of those splendid mosques of Cairo—which show these centuries to have been the culminating period of Saracenic architecture, which is incomparably the most beautiful of all the offshoots of the style of Byzantium.

The most moving part of the ceremony, after the long formalities of ritual, was, of course, the moment when the Emperor received the crown from the Metropolitan to put it on his head, and the electric wires were put in motion to announce the event to all the ends of the empire.

"At this solemn moment," says the Russian organ, "a thrill seems to go through the Assembly, and old generals are seen at the coronation of the Empress to wipe the tears that trickle down over their white moustachios. The Imperial pair then sit down on their thrones, while the cannon thunders, the hymn is sung, and every bell in Moscow vibrates its loudest intonation. Let the spectator figure to himself the august Sovereigns clad in the Imperial purple, and their brows encircled by the diadem, the Emperor holding the sceptre and the globe, like Charlemagne of old, the crowned Empress-mother standing by their side with ten Princes and Princesses, with their insignia. All round are the defenders of the Crimea, with Orloff the pacificator; while down the steps are all the great functionaries of the empire, and the multitude below, abandoning their souls to the holy thoughts which ascend to heaven with the sublime canticles from the depths of the sanctuary."

CELEBRATION OF THE CORONATION IN THE PROVINCES.

The telegraphic despatches (three in number) during the ceremony arrived at Odessa in five minutes. The first was when the procession went to the cathedral, and the other at the acts of ointment and coronation. During the whole morning the population on foot was in gala costume, in a state of suspense and agitation: all the ships in the harbour were decorated with flags, and the *beau monde* was promenading up and down the Woronzow Boulevard. At the announcement of the coronation a salute of 101 guns was fired, and the population crowded the churches to offer up thanks. An Odessan correspondent derides the re-entry of the British naval force on account of so small a place as Serpents' Island, and says, that "nobody in Russia ever troubled himself about that locality except to learn whether there were any ruins of the Temple of Hercules, mentioned by Strabo." In Strabo's time, or a little before, people turned spears into pruning-hooks, we are therefore happy to learn that the bayonets of these pacific soldiers would have been used only for excavation.

At Warsaw there was a reception of all the civil and military authorities at the Palace of General Paniutin. Besides the usual notice of the effects of the telegraphic messages we learn that on that day a M. Blais exhibited an allegorical picture of the union of Russia and Poland under Alexander II. In the evening the town was brilliantly illuminated. At St. Petersburg the rejoicings have already been alluded to by some of the English newspapers. The principal reunion seems to have been that in the Hall of Nobles, where there was a dinner of several hundred covers.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Portrait of the Emperor represents his Imperial Majesty in the military uniform he wore at the Coronation. The Emperor possesses the personal advantages of the Romanoff family—a fine, erect, and stately figure; although he does not in stature, or in



PHILARETE, ARCHBISHOP OF MOSCOW, WHO OFFICIATED AT THE CORONATION.

grandeur of person, come near to his father. His face bears a resemblance to the portraits of the Emperor Nicholas; but the worshippers of his deceased Majesty declare that it is wanting in the wonderful power of eye, and dignity and intelligence of expression, which characterised the father. His Majesty was dressed in the uniform of a general officer. He wore a burnished casque, with a long plume of white, orange, and dark cock's feathers; a closely-fitting green tunic, with aquillettes and orders; and red trousers. His features were full of emotion as he returned with a military salute on all sides the congratulations of his people. It is said that several times his eyes ran over with tears. To all he gave the same acknowledgment—raising his extended hand to the side of his casque, so that the forefinger rises vertically by the rim in front of the ear.

Portrait of the Archbishop of Moscow.—The scene in the Church

of the Assumption of forty Bishops of the Empire assembled between the great altar and the estrade, and their attendant priests, invoking Heaven in favour of the Emperor, was very impressive. Nothing could be more magnificent than the robes, nothing more venerable than the appearance of these prelates. At their head was Philarete, Metropolitan of Moscow, the most distinguished name in the Russian Church, distinguished for piety, for learning, and for the physical vigour that at ninety years of age enables him to continue in the active discharge of his episcopal duties. The golden shrine of the Virgin lay open, containing her portrait, said to be painted by St. Luke, and studded with jewels of immense size and value. Wax tapers were burning, incense was rising in clouds, unseen choristers were chanting most heavenly music.

The College of Nobles.—This elegant edifice was formerly the Pashkoff Palace; it was presented to the Crown by its princely owners, and has been converted into a gymnasium, entitled The College of Nobles, or Institute of Nobles. It is considered one of the most ornate specimens of architecture in Moscow.

The Cathedral of St. Basil.—Near the Holy Gate of the Kremlin is the Cathedral of St. Basil, or Vassili Blagennoi, and, says our Correspondent, "Gothic architecture in its wildest vagaries is regularly itself compared to the caprice of this ancient Russian church." It is situated on the Krasnoi Ploschad (Red Place), between the walls of the Kremlin and those of the Kitagorod; and an edifice more bizarre both in point of form and colour cannot well be imagined. Standing alone at the extremity of this wide area, the Vassili Blagennoi seems erected in this conspicuous situation as if to show how grotesque a building the ingenuity of man could devote to the service of his Maker. There are no less than twenty towers and domes, all of different shapes and sizes, and painted in every possible colour: some are covered with a network of green over a surface of yellow, another dome is a bright red with broad white stripes, and a third is gilded. Some historians affirm that it was built to commemorate the capture of Kazan, others that it was a whim of Ivan the Terrible to try how many distinct chapels could be erected under one roof, on a given extent of ground, in such a manner that Divine service could be performed in all simultaneously without any interference one with another. It is also said that the Czar was so delighted with the architect, an Italian, who had thus admirably gratified his wishes, that when the edifice was finished he sent for him, pronounced a warm panegyric on his work, and then had his eyes put out, in order that he might never build such another. A strange caprice of cruelty, if true, punishing the man, not for failing, but succeeding, in gratifying his employer. The loftiest tower in this fantastic group is 150 feet high, and is in

itself "The Church of the Protection of Holy Mary," from whose summit looks down the portrait of "the Protecting Mother." This church is placed, as it were, upon the neck of another; from the sides of which proceed a number of chapels, some of which have cupolas like turbans. Some of the stonework of the other cupolas is cut on the sides, others are not; some are three-sided, some four-sided; some are ribbed or fluted, perpendicularly, or winding in spiral lines; every rib or side being painted a different colour, the great part of the cupola-crowned towers have a round body; but some are six-sided and eight-sided. Imagine then all these points and pinnacles surmounted by crescents, and by profusely-carved crosses, fancifully wreathed with gilded chains; imagine, further, with how many various patterns of arabesques every wall and passage is painted; how from painted flower-pots, gigantic thistles, flowers, and shrubs spring forth, vary into vine-wreaths, wind and twist further till they end in simple lines and knots



THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. BASIL, MOSCOW.

imagine the now somewhat faded colours—red, blue, green, gold, silver,—all fresh and gaudy, and the traveller may in some degree comprehend how those buildings must have delighted the eyes of Ivan.

The *Holy Gate*, engraved upon the front page of the present Number, is the most important of the Kremlin gates—the “Spass Vorata” (the Gate of the Redeemer)—the Sacred and Triumphant Gate of Moscow. Through it entered the triumphant warriors of Ivan Vassilievitch after the conquest of Kazan and Astrakhan; and those of Michaelis and Alexis, after the victories obtained in the Ukraine. Over this gate is a picture of the Saviour, under a glass, and before it hangs a lamp; the shrine being an object of the greatest reverence with the Russians. This gate forms a passage through the tower, of about twenty paces long; and every one, be he what he may—Mahometan, Heathen, or Christian—must take off his hat, and keep it off till he has passed through to the other side. The origin of this custom of uncapping at the Holy Gate is unknown, and several traditions are extant; the authenticity of any fact is lost in the darkness of ages, but the feelings of devotion are still fresh and powerful, and it is to be doubted whether any bribe would be sufficient to induce a Russian to pass this archway, either by day or night, without uncovering his head.

Our Correspondent at Moscow thus describes the appearance of this court and the Holy Gate on the morning of the Coronation:—“As early as five o’clock this morning thousands were astir and hastening towards the Kremlin; the clang of bells sounded from all parts of the city, for here there is no peal of bells, as in England, ringing their merry changes, but an everlasting jangling, without time or tune, which this morning strangely mingled with the roar of artillery and music. We passed through the Holy Gate of the Kremlin, and by degrees through the dense throng into the inner court. In the outer court vast galleries had been constructed to afford accommodation for about 20,000 spectators. The inner court was reserved for more distinguished visitors, ladies of the Court, and the nobles; here also galleries occupying all available space, and covered with scarlet cloth, were constructed, and computed to hold 20,000. The blaze of colour from the endless variety of uniforms was dazzling—a kind of whirlpool of gorgeousness—of gold, silver, feathers, jewellery, flags—a stirring scene of barbaric and civilised magnificence.”

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CONCLUSION OF THE FESTIVITIES.

- 30th August (11th September, N.S.).—Festival of the Emperor, Mass in the Church of the Saviour, and representation of the “Barber of Seville” at the theatre.
- 31st August (12th September).—Court dinner for the clergy and functionaries of the two first classes in the Granovitaya Palata.
- 2nd (14th) September.—Ball in the Hall of St. Alexander Newsky.
- 3rd (15th) September.—Court dinner of the diplomatic corps.
- 4th (16th) September.—Ball at Prince Sergius Galitzin’s.
- 6th (18th) September.—Masked ball at the Kremlin.
- 8th (20th) September.—Popular festival, being the anniversary of the birth of the Grand Duke Heir Apparent.
- 9th (21st) September.—Anniversary of the birth of the Grand Duke Constantine. Ball of the Noblesse.
- 10th (22nd) September.—Dinner to the Governor-General of Moscow.
- 11th (23rd) September.—Lord Granville’s ball.
- 14th (26th) September.—Prince Esterhazy’s ball.
- 16th (28th) September.—Ball of Count Morny.
- 18th (30th) September.—Grand fireworks.

THE SOURCES OF THE NILE.

THE Expedition to discover the sources of the Nile, which the Viceroy of Egypt has initiated, and which has occupied, for the last six months, the attention of the learned of Europe, after delays inevitable to the development of such matters, has started.

The Count d’Escayral de l’Aure, to whom the command has been intrusted, after having obtained, on the 20th of last July, the Viceroy’s approbation of the plan, came to Europe to obtain the necessary adjuncts for the execution of his enterprise. Authorised to select twelve assistants, he sought, in Austria, officers of topographical celebrity; in Prussia, a well-informed engineer; in France, naturalists; in England, nautical assistance; and America has furnished him with an excellent photographer, so necessary on such an exploration. He has selected in London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, the necessary instruments for observations of the greatest variety, and nothing has been overlooked that could by any possibility interest the scientific world. This expedition, which has for its aim the discovery of portions of Africa where the foot of the white man has never trod, promises to make us better acquainted with these unknown countries than we are even with some parts of Europe. The expenses of the expedition will be considerable, as the Viceroy has provided it with everything that can forward its success, and a sufficient escort will protect these missionaries of civilisation during their perilous expedition. Numerous boats, with steamers, will transport them up the Nile, as far as the last point where the river is navigable. The expedition has everything in its favour in the great experience of its commander, and the generous ardour of those who take part in it. The Count d’Escayral does not deceive himself as to the difficulties which attend him, but whatever obstacles he may encounter he is prepared to meet, and to conquer. Thus the problem of the sources of the Nile is near its solution, and the interior of Africa will probably be opened to science, at the same time that the Red Sea, through the Isthmus of Suez, may possibly be opened to the commerce of all people. These two great undertakings will have been the work of one Prince, whose name will be carried down to the most distant posterity. Enlightened Europe regards with interest the course of this expedition; and the Emperor Napoleon has given a mark of his approbation in naming the Count d’Escayral an officer of the Legion of Honour. The Count started on the 3rd of this month for Trieste, and was to leave on the 18th. His companions join him at Cairo in the beginning of October, and the expedition will then begin to ascend the Nile. We shall expect its return in two years, which will prove a great event in the scientific world, for, whatever happens, the prolonged stay of twelve learned Europeans in the most unknown part of the world cannot fail to create great interest.

We give the names of those engaged in this expedition to discover the sources of the Nile:—

Le Comte d’Escayral de l’Aure, commander of the expedition; M. Aubaret, a Lieutenant in the French navy and a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour; M. Mayer, Mining Engineer, of Brandenburg, Prussia; M. Richard, Doctor of Medicine and Surgery in Paris; M. Boleslawsky, Lieutenant 1st Pioneers, of Petrovitz, near Peterwardein, an attaché to the Imperial and Royal Institute of Military Geography; M. Della Sala, Count Kinsky, of Milan, Lieutenant in the 47th (infantry), an attaché to the Imperial and Royal Institute of Military Geography; M. Geng, assistant topographer, of Vienna, an attaché to the Imperial and Royal Institute of Military Geography; M. Pouchet, Licencié-es-Sciences, of Rouen, France; Mr. Anthony W. Telford, of London (late an officer in the British transport service); M. De Bar, draughtsman, of Montreuil-sur-Mer, France; M. Clague, of New Orleans, photographer; M. Tabouelle, of Elbeuf, France; and M. Bonnefoy, also of France.

Now that Captain Richard Burton, so celebrated for his daring visit to Mecca and Medina, and his penetration to the city of Harar, in Abyssinia, is about to start, under the direction of the Royal Geographical Society of London, for East Africa, for the purpose of penetrating to Lake Unidnesi, and, if possible, to the sources of the Nile, it is greatly to be hoped that the Foreign-office may direct Dr. Vogel to turn his steps southwards from Lake Chad with the same object in view.

CHRIST CHURCH SCHOOL.—The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and other members of the Corporation, attended service on Monday last, at Christ Church, Newgate-street, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. C. E. Searle, Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge. After the service they repaired to the Great Hall, where four orations on the benefits of the Royal Hospital were delivered.—In Latin, by William Shrubsole Foster; in English, by Ernest Montagu; in Greek, by Mark Shattock; in French, by Thomas Carter Pallett. Poems were recited by Messrs. W. W. Smart, W. H. Wilton, and S. W. Churchill. A liberal subscription was entered into on behalf of the senior scholars who are proceeding to Oxford and Cambridge, and the National Anthem was sung with great vigour by the boys.

COUNTRY NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 23, 1856.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M. 181 feet above sea level.	Thermometer.		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Rain in Inches.	Mean Temperature of the Day.		Amount of Rain (0-10)		Mean amount of Cloud (0-10)
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.			Wet Bulb.	Evaporation.	In the Night.	In the Day.	
Sept. 17	29.706	63.0	50.6	56.8	0.049	54.9	54.6	3.1	3	5
" 18	29.682	61.2	42.5	51.6	0.000	48.5	47.3	1.4	3	9
" 19	29.726	58.9	36.3	47.8	0.108	45.1	43.6	3.4	3	2
" 20	29.932	56.6	38.4	48.1	0.000	45.6	43.6	2.4	1.3	3
" 21	29.832	59.1	37.6	49.7	0.041	49.2	46.5	2.4	6.3	7
" 22	29.264	60.8	43.4	51.7	0.418	49.8	48.9	1.4	1.4	6.4
" 23	29.874	61.0	46.0	53.6	0.010	51.4	50.1	1	2.3	7.5
Mean	29.874	60.8	42.1	51.5	0.626	49.2	47.8	2.1	3.1	5.7

The range of Temperature during the Week was 31.7 deg.

The Weather.—Fine, except on the 19th, from 11 a.m. till 1 p.m., when rainy; and in afternoon showers, with thunder and lightning; on 21st, when rainy from 4 p.m. till 8 p.m.; 22nd, when rainy from 1 1/2 p.m. till 5 p.m.; and 23rd, several showers.

The Direction of the Wind was on the 17th S.W., became W.S.W. at 6 1/2 a.m., W at 9 a.m., W.S.W. at 10 a.m., W.N.W. at 10 1/2 a.m.; N.W. at 11 a.m. on 19th, changing to S.S.W. at 7 a.m. on 21st; S. at 3 1/2 p.m., S.S.W. at 7 1/2 p.m., S.W. at 8 p.m.; S.S.W. at 11 1/2 a.m. on 22nd, S.S.E. at 3 p.m., S.E. at 4 1/2 p.m., then immediately moved through S. to W., becoming S.W. at 4 1/2 p.m.; S.S.W. 6 1/2 p.m. on 23rd; W. at 6 1/2 p.m., and S.S.W. at 7 1/2 p.m.

On 19th, thunder between 3 1/2 p.m. and 4 1/2 p.m., with heavy rain; from 7 p.m. till 8 1/2 p.m. much lightning and distant thunder; at 8.46 a ray of light visible passing vertically through the moon, 4 deg. in length, visible till 9 p.m., exceedingly perfect in form.

E. J. LOWE.

PUBLIC DINNER TO H. INGRAM, ESQ., M.P.—The electors of Boston have invited their representative, H. Ingram, Esq., to a public dinner, which will take place at the Corn Exchange, Boston, on Tuesday, the 21st of October.

POLITICAL REUNION AT HADDO-HOUSE.—The Earl of Aberdeen is entertaining a number of distinguished statesmen at his seat, Haddo-house, Aberdeenshire. Among the noble Lord’s visitors are Earl Grey and Mr. John Bright. The Earl of Clarendon is also spoken of as one of the party.

MUNICIPAL BEQUESTS TO LIVERPOOL CHARITIES.—The late Miss Twentymann, of Duke-street, Liverpool, who was born in the year 1760, when the population was about 26,000, has left legacies to charitable institutions in that town to the amount of 3307l. 10s.

A CORPORATION IN TROUBLE.—The whole property of the Wolverhampton Corporation is now under seizure by the Sheriff, in payment of the claim of Mr. Hughes, civil engineer, who was employed in the getting up of a waterworks project, for which the Corporation failed to secure an Act. The debt and expenses amount to 1485l., and there is no fund out of which to pay it.

BLACKPOOL.—At this beautiful watering-place was celebrated, on Thursday week, the marriage of Christopher Alston, Esq., of Blackburn, to the beautiful and accomplished Miss Ida Pickford, only daughter of John Pickford, Esq., Chapel-house, Congleton. After the ceremony was concluded at the altar the single church-bell sent forth its merry note, and firing repeated salutes of cannon celebrated the auspicious event. Flowers were strewn by ladies at the feet of the bride on her quitting the church, the town was gaily decorated with flags and evergreens on the occasion, and the streets were crowded with spectators of the wedding procession to and from the church.

ANNIVERSARY AT SALTAIRE.—On Saturday the birthday of Mr. Titus Salt, the great alpaca-manufacturer, together with the anniversary of the public opening of his magnificent establishment at Saltaire, at Shipley, two or three miles from Bradford, were celebrated by 3000 of his workpeople in a manner worthy of themselves and of their liberal and enterprising employer. They went in procession to his residence, and conducted him to St. George’s Hall, at Bradford, where they presented him with a bust of himself, accompanied by an appropriate address.

THE OLDHAM LYCEUM.—The opening of the Oldham Lyceum took place on Monday last. Among the guests who honoured the ceremony were—Lord Stanley, M.P.; Sir J. K. Shuttlesworth, Wm. Brown, Esq., M.P.; James Heywood, Esq., M.P.; W. J. Fox, Esq., M.P.; J. M. Cobbett, Esq., M.P.; Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel Burns (sons of the Scottish bard), the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, and the Mayors of Manchester and Ashton-under-Lyne. The building is an exceedingly handsome erection of stone, in the Italian style of architecture, in two stories, with underground rooms for schools, and attics for class-rooms, above which is an observatory commanding an extensive range of country. The two principal stories contain an exceedingly fine news-room and lecture-hall, besides club, board, and other rooms. The cost of the building has been upwards of 6000l. James Platt, Esq., the president of the institution, addressed an immense assemblage crowded before it, from the steps, in the course of which he said: I propose that we have a general annual examination—a public examination; and, in order to set the matter going at once, I beg to say that I shall have very great pleasure in contributing a silver medal annually, and a sum of five guineas, to the best mathematician (Applause). I have no doubt other prizes will be given; and I have no doubt, also, that those prizes will be greatly valued by the young men who obtain them—not so much on account of their intrinsic worth as for the mark of distinction which they undoubtedly confer. When I consider the enormous increase in population, and in material wealth, which is here taking place day by day, and the activity of mind and body which it necessarily induces, I feel that we have something of which we may be proud; and I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that the northern manufacturing districts of England are destined to exercise a most important influence on the future policy of our country. If this be so, surely it is a noble ambition to endeavour to raise the moral and intellectual standard of the people. Such has been our ambition in erecting this building; and, in full confidence that the result will more than answer our fullest expectations, I have now the pleasure and the great honour of formally declaring it opened (Loud cheers). The doors of the Lyceum were then opened, and the principal company went through the building to inspect the various rooms. A lunch was given at two o’clock, and in the evening there was a soirée, at which Lord Stanley and Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P., were the chief speakers.

SUNDAY BANDS.—The Sunday music at Leeds terminated on Sunday last. The bands have played during eighteen successive Sundays on Woodhouse Moor, and, after all expenses are defrayed, the committee have 15l. to their credit, with which to start next summer’s campaign. The total receipts from subscriptions have been nearly 30l.

MONUMENTAL SCULPTURE.—Mr. Richardson has just completed a beautifully-elaborate tomb and recumbent statue to the late Lord Ormonde; to be placed over the family vault in the south transept of the cathedral church at Kilkenny. At the head and feet of the effigy are portrait statues of his six children; and in the panellings of the tomb are shields of arms and the collar and order of St. Patrick, divided by beautifully carved foliated spandrels from natural leaves and flowers. At the four angles are angels holding scrolls.

OUTRAGE IN MAYO.—A Dublin paper states that a savage assault was made last week in Boffin Island, Mayo, by a large party of Mr. Henry Wilberforce’s tenantry, on the Rector of the parish, the Rev. John Lynch, Mrs. Lynch, the Rev. Archibald Robertson, Curate of Frankford, and his wife, Dr. Sharkey, of Ballinasloe, and two mission agents in the employment of the Ladies’ Island Society. When Mr. Lynch and his friends were preparing to leave the island, where they had been for several hours, a mob of at least 100 persons assembled at the east end, and amid yells and curses, ferociously assailed them with volleys of stones, which they had previously collected for the purpose, calling them devils, jumpers, and other names, and swearing they would murder them for daring to come into the island after having been denounced by the priests. With great difficulty Mr. Lynch and his friends reached the shore, after in vain remonstrating with their assailants. Mr. Lynch, on whose arm Mrs. Robertson was leaning, was twice knocked down; one of the agents had his clothes cut with stones, and another had two ribs broken.

COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.—On Sunday morning last the ship *Imogene*, from Liverpool, for Pernambuco, was run into by the screw-steamer *Falcon*, on its way from Cork to Liverpool. The steamer struck the *Imogene* on the port bow, and cut her down to the water’s edge. The fore compartment of the *Imogene* was immediately filled with water; and, had the vessel not been fitted with watertight compartments, she must have sunk instantly, with all on board. The steamer did not stop her engines for some time after the collision took place. The steamer lay by for two hours, by which time it was evident, in spite of the utmost exertions, that the *Imogene* was sinking fast; and, having at this time the main compartment also nearly full of water, they were obliged to abandon her in their own boats and take refuge in the steamer, which they had scarcely done when the *Imogene* went down head foremost. The cargo on board was worth not less than 60,000l. There were two ladies on board the *Imogene*, one of whom lost 2000l. and the other 700l.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.—On Saturday afternoon a prisoner, named Thomas Brady, alias Riley, made his escape from the City Gaol. It appears that he seized two painters’ ladders (painters being at present engaged in the prison), and, fixing them together by ropes, scaled the wall, upwards of twenty feet in height, and made off.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ALTHOUGH Fazzoletto’s absence plucked the heart out of the St. Leger, and threw the Stand receipts nearly 150l. below those of last year, the late meeting at Doncaster was by far the greatest ever known at that pleasantest of racing haunts. The number of starters amounted to 245; the clear stakes to 10,970l.; and the horses in attendance to 163. Blink Bonny and Ignoramus held their places as the best two-year-old colt and filly of the season; while Tasmania, who has scarcely an engagement, played sad havoc with Lambourn, Goldfinch, and Imperieuse, who have hitherto been looked upon as pretty good forms. Ellington’s double defeat on Friday quite satisfied every one that the St. Leger was no mistake, and that the horse’s temper, which rather “cracked” at Chester, is now utterly gone. Fisherman gained his twentieth victory this year, and has fairly established his claim to be the most wonderful of modern horses. Nothing seems to make him stale, and there is not a shadow of a doubt that either he or Melissa would have won the St. Leger in a canter if they had been in it. The riding of the latter for the Cup was most severely criticised, and it is difficult to conceive why the stable should have passed over Crouch, who can ride 6 st. 11 lb. easily, and selected a man of no higher standing in the jockey world, who never rides under 7 st. 2 lb., and who, for the nonce, seemed to have adopted Sydney Smith’s summer suggestion, “to take off your flesh and sit in your bones,” in order to draw the weight for the mare. We conclude that his orders must have been to wait; but he carried them out to such an excess that he never fairly brought his mare till within 100 yards from home. Had he done so twenty yards sooner she would have beaten Fandango a clear neck, as she seemed to fairly outstride him, and went strong and well to the last. Every one wondered why the Melissa tactics were not to use the 29 lb., and try to cut down Fandango under it; but we think the stable chose wisely to make it a question of speed, as they knew that the horse is anything but first rate on that point; whereas the stronger the pace, and the greater the distance, the better he likes it. Hence his competitors so resolutely refused to make a pace for him that Job Marson was obliged, in spite of all the weight, to “come on” from the distance, or else even Artillery would have caught him, and beat him for speed. The fault of the Melissa party was, not in refusing to make a pace for their opponent, but in intrusting their mare, who has a strong dash of the family speed, through Vulture, to a heavily-weighted jockey, who did not know, or forgot, the precise point at which “to come” with her. She was not punished at all; but Fandango’s unflinching gameness when Job had to sit down on him, and flog him in the last thirty yards as the terrible chestnut drew on him every stride, was magnificent to see, and perhaps a more beautifully-knit and more resolute animal never wore a bridle. Nearly every one on the stands, owing to Fandango’s running next the rails, thought that it was all over with him, and the cheery “Yorkshire roar” might have been heard to Cantley, as “25” was hoisted, after an almost breathless pause, on the telegraph. It was all Marson could do to get his horse unsaddled, as the crowd of enthusiasts pressed round the pair, patting them on their backs, and wiping the sweat off the great bay with their pocket-handkerchiefs, as a precious memento. It was one of those scenes which one never sees except in Yorkshire. The “tykes” did not seem to know which to be most proud of—horse, owner, or jockey; but they had with good justice feared Melissa, and did not like to stand much on their favourite. The pace was paltry; in fact, they only cantered as they went past the stand the first time, and the distance has been often done in nearly half a minute less. All victories have their set-offs, and Lord Zetland lost that week a very good-looking Voltigeur colt, Sharpshooter, besides breaking down Zeta, by running out the dead heat with Fisherman in the Queen’s Plate. The sales were hardly so prosperous as they usually are, and Mr. A. Johnstone’s lot averaged 177 gs., or 4 gs. less than Mr. Cookson’s. The pick of the former lot was a brother to Lord of the Hills, 710 gs., for whom Mr. Merry, who got the last bid but one for the 1800-guinea yearling last season, gave 710 gs.; and a beautiful filly, Volta, by Voltigeur (400 gs.), was the prima donna of the latter. Sister to Virago was bought in; and Voivode fetched 50 gs., or exactly 970 gs. less than Mr. Merry gave for him at the same spot in his yearling days. Some of the private sales of yearlings at Doncaster this year were the best; but the sires sold badly, and 210 gs. was the highest price for a brood mare. The St. Leger setting, on the whole, is satisfactory, and the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire acceptances show well on paper. At present there is no very decided favourite; but Poodle and Middleton are not badly weighted for the one; and Lance, to judge from his Doncaster running, will finish well up for the other.

The race meetings for the ensuing week are Market Rasen on Monday; Newmarket First October on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; Chesterfield, Monmouth, and Whitehaven on Tuesday and Wednesday; Northallerton on Friday and Saturday; and the Liverpool Hunt Club on Saturday; while the steeplechase season opens on Thursday at Tadcaster. Five matches are on the Newmarket list, and there is some promise of very fair sport throughout the three days. Colonist, Ayacanora, and Chevalier d’Industrie are in the Two-Year-Old Triennial; Peter Wilkins, Yellow Jack, and Bird-in-Hand in the Duke Michael; and Codicil, Ayacanora, Lambourn, and Adamas in the Hopeful. Melissa has the Eighth Triennial to herself on Wednesday; and it is by no means improbable, if his legs have been got at all right since the Chester, that Rifleman will sweep the Four-year-Old Triennial, as he did in 1854-55, on the Thursday.

Coursing commences at Biggar on Tuesday; and on Monday the season of the “Elevens” will be wound up by a contest at Chichester between the United All England Eleven and twenty-two gentlemen of Sussex. Of hunting prospects and changes we will speak more in detail next week.

LEICESTER RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

- County Cup Stakes.—The Caledonian, 1. Adam, 2. Ladies’ Plate.—Stork, 1. Mary Copp, 2. Two-year-old Stakes.—Madame Cicquet, 1. Evelyn, 2. Leicestershire Handicap.—Prince of Orange, 1. Pantomime, 2. Belvoir Stakes.—The Cropper walked over. Handicap Sweepstakes of 3 sovs.—Admiral of the White, 1. Profile, 2.

THURSDAY.

- Twenty-five Pound Plate.—Profile, 1. Coal-black Rose, 2. Handicap Sweepstakes.—Weathercock, 1. Bright Phœbus, 2. Scurry Handicap.—British Remedy, 1. Leamington, 2. Queen’s Guineas.—Lance, 1. Lady Tatton, 2.

TATTERSALL’S.—THURSDAY.

EASTERN COUNTIES HANDICAP.—6 to 1 agst Pouchet (taken). CASHAWITCH.—200 to 13 agst Fulbeck (taken), 20 to 1 agst Middleton (taken), 25 to 1 agst Cotswold (taken), 25 to 1 agst Mary, 40 to 1 agst Comedy (taken). CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—20 to 1 agst Polnoodle (taken), 20 to 1 agst Pouchet (taken), 20 to 1 agst Lance (take 25 to 1). DERBY.—12 to 1 agst Blink Bonny (taken), 14 to 1 agst Tournament (offered), 1000 to 40 agst Sidney (taken).

THE LATE BULL-FIGHT.—The bull-fight that came off at the Arènes, on Sunday week last, gave but very little satisfaction to the amateurs of that particular kind of sport. It appears that the animals, of the most inoffensive disposition, were only desirous of returning to their pasture-grounds, and treated with sovereign contempt the tauntings of the Spaniards, or the so-called Landese, that were provoking them. The actors, men and brutes, were all hissed, and then had stones thrown at them. The police and the military had to interfere in order to put a stop to the disorder. A few rioters were arrested, and led off to the municipal prison. These arrests exasperated the mob, and the commissaries of police, their agents, and the soldiers, had some trouble in dispersing the groups that had assembled on the Place de la Couronne. The restoration of order did not satisfy the malcontents, who plotted to go and lie in wait at midnight for the bulls and their drivers at a distance from the town. Accordingly, at about one o’clock in the morning the herdsmen found on the road of St. Gilles, about two kilometres from Nîmes, a hostile party intent upon killing the bulls. The only thing the drivers could do was to put the animals into a field hard by till assistance could be procured from the Mairie, to which place they sent one of their number in all haste. A commissary of police, assisted by agents and a detachment of infantry, came up to the spot and dispersed the disturbers. Some arrests were made on the spot, and others next day in the town itself.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—In the week that ended on Saturday the deaths registered in London were 1064. The rate of mortality that now rules is very near the average in the corresponding weeks of ten years 1846-1855, if this average is reduced by eliminating deaths caused by cholera in the epidemic years 1849 and 1854. Last week the births of 763 the boys and 741 girls, in all 1509 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55 the average number was 1418.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

Two well-known Shakespeare annotators are at present in a state of, we fear, interminably envy. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., Marquis of Hartington, Baron Cavendish, and Baron Clifford, who possesses Chatsworth, Chiswick, Hardwick Hall, Bolton Abbey, Lis-more Castle, and a villa at Brighton, envies James Orchard Halliwell, of Brompton, esquire, the possession of a single leaf, printed at London, in the year 1603, "for N. L. and John Trundell." This thin treasure is the last leaf of a quarto play, entitled "The Tragical History of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark." The story is worth telling. Some forty years ago Sir Henry Bunbury discovered in a neglected closet at Barton, in Suffolk, bound up with other quarto plays, a copy of an edition of "Hamlet" unknown to the commentators on Shakespeare—Sir Thomas Hammer perhaps excepted, to whom it had belonged, though he made no use of it. The discovery set the critical world busy once more on the text of "Hamlet." The newly-discovered quarto differed importantly from the quarto of the following year, and from the received text of the first folio. Old *Polonius* in the newly-discovered quarto is called *Corambis*, and *Reynaldo*, his servant, appears as *Montano*. There were many competitors for this unique treasure; and though it wanted the last leaf the Duke of Devonshire secured the Hammer-Hamlet quarto, for something more than one hundred pounds. Proud of his acquisition, the Duke had it soberly bound and placed under lock and key in the same glass case in Devonshire House which contains the Kemble collection of old plays. This was the treasure which the Duke was proud of showing with the "Liber Veritatis" of Claude, and the pick of the Devonshire gems. Certainly the Duke deserved to have so covetable a volume. He paid most liberally for it, and he thoroughly (for his Grace is a great annotator of old plays) appreciated its importance. For thirty years the Duke has had the monopoly of the first "Hamlet;" now his monopoly is shared with another. A second copy of the first "Hamlet" has just been discovered and secured by Mr. Halliwell at, it is said, a trifle more than the Duke's price—namely, one hundred and twenty pounds. And here is the source of the envy which, we fear, is interminable. The Duke's copy is perfect, all but the last leaf—Mr. Halliwell's copy is perfect, all but the first leaf. The Duke is not likely to surrender, neither is Mr. Halliwell. The union of the two would make a perfect volume—cannot this most desirable union be effected? We have not seen Mr. Halliwell's quarto. If the last leaf adds anything of importance to the text of Shakespeare we shall have to wait, we suppose, for Mr. Halliwell's subscription folio. This is a little provoking, though we have no just cause of complaint.

Though the Marquis of Salisbury will not grant access of any kind to the Cecil papers in Hatfield House, some one hundred and twenty folio volumes unseen by any historical eye since Murdin and Haynes looked into them some hundred years ago, yet the Marquis, we are happy to state, has granted most liberal access to the art-treasures at Hatfield, and let Manchester in to his gallery of pictures for the purpose of taking away what the committee may be advised will best suit the requirements of the exhibition. This is pleasing and noble-minded; not so a rumour that has reached us, we hope an incorrect one, that General Wyndham, with anything but a Lord Egremont feeling in this matter, excludes Petworth from the Manchester exhibition. Let the committee renew their application; General Wyndham on reconsideration will surely not refuse. The gallant General cannot do better than follow the example of his dual neighbour at Goodwood.

Authors are talking of the revival at the Haymarket this week of one of Farquhar's delightful comedies, "The Inconstant, or the Way to Win Him," in which the part of *Young Mirabel* has been the ambition of every actor of genteel comedy to portray. The original performer of *Young Mirabel* was *Gentleman Wilks*, and the part it was said died with him. Then *Gentleman Smith* took it up, was famous in the part—and the part, so it is said, died with him. Then *Gentleman Charles Kemble* revived the part, was admirable in it—and with his decay the part decayed too. Then it was lost to the stage. We were told that we should never see *Young Mirabel* again. *Young Mirabel* has, however, appeared in the person of an American actor of the name of Murdoch, a clever actor, so our light comedians remark, but not *Young Mirabel*. The part is one in which the author declares Wilks out-acted himself. *Young Mirabel* is a gay, splendid, generous, easy, fine young gentleman; but of the play itself it may be said what Steele remarks of the *Sir Harry Wildair* of the same author—"This performance," he says, "is the greatest instance we can have of the inimitable force of proper action; the dialogue in itself has something too low to bear a criticism upon it." We have seen Mr. Murdoch in the part, and agree with more than one critic in the stalls on the second night, "that Mr. Murdoch should shed some of his drawing Americanisms before he attempts the gay, splendid, generous, fine, young, easy English gentleman of the time of Anne."

A correspondent calls our attention to the following advertisement:—

"To the Descendants of ABRAHAM COWLEY, buried in St. Peter's Churchyard, St. Albans, 1697, and of George Field, buried there about 1696, and of Henry Field, buried there about 1720, and to all whom it may concern.—The Ledger-Stones of the above named, having fallen into disrepair, and having been moved to the western door of the church, for the better state of the churchyard and the convenience of the church, this is to give notice, that if any are aggrieved by the removal of the said stones, they shall be replaced by notice to the Vicar or Churchwardens of St. Peter's, St. Albans, Herts.—September 4, 1856."

Was the Abraham Cowley of this advertisement, our correspondent asks, any relation of the great poet? We suspect, a nephew. The name is uncommon. What is the "Old Mortality Club" about, of which we had something to say a few months ago? The club should look to the ledger-stone of the *St. Albans Cowley*. The blue ledger-stone which marks the grave in Westminster Abbey of the Abraham Cowley was removed, some twenty years ago, and only restored at the entreaty of one who was not an architect, but a poet.

This huge overgrown London, after forcing itself into Westminster, and apparently extinguishing it, is about to retreat, as far as its Church is concerned, into London Proper and its eastern environs. We are to have a Bishop of Westminster; but the new Bishop is not named. It was a Bishopric before. Henry VIII. made it the seat of a Bishop; but only one person received the distinguishing title of the Bishop of Westminster—Thirlby, afterwards Bishop of Ely. Queen Mary upset her father's Bishopric; and Queen Elizabeth sent her sister's Abbot "a-packing" from Westminster Abbey.

ABDICATION OF THE GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.—Several years ago it was currently rumoured that the Grand Duke of Tuscany intended to abdicate in favour of his son, the Archduke Ferdinand. A letter from Vienna of the 17th inst., in the *Cologne Gazette*, now revives this rumour; adding, that his abdication will lead to a complete change in the system of Government, and that M. Baldasseroni, President of the Council, will be replaced by M. Lenzi, the Tuscan Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna. M. Lenzi represents the Ultra-Clerical party, which is hostile to the system of laws decreed by Leopold I., and which formed an effectual barrier against the encroachments of the Holy See.

THE DANUBE.—The *Danube*, of Vienna, announces that the permanent committee of the countries watered by the Danube is to meet next month at Vienna, to deliberate on the police regulations concerning the navigation of the river.

PROGRESS OF PHOTOGRAPHY.*

THE applications of Photography have already become so multitudinous, and occupy so much public attention, that a retrospect of the origin of the art, and the means by which it has reached its present high culture—in short, its general history—must possess great attraction for the legion of labourers in this new field of knowledge. The subject has become one of every-day interest. You can scarcely take up a scientific journal, or any publication of the day, without reading of some fresh instance of this beautiful application of light; or some nice result of experiment and observation by which its processes are perfected, or its range extended. This is ably narrated in the Lecture before us, which the author read very successfully last winter at the Literary and Scientific Institution of Brighton, as a sequel to a Lecture given by him in 1847, when the subject was comparatively new to general apprehension. Still, the first draught of the latter Lecture was written in 1841, about two years after the discoveries of Talbot and Daguerre were first announced; so that Mr. Ellis has been among the earliest recorders of "The Progress of Photography." Scattered information—diffused rays—we have in abundance; to collect which, and to expound their real nature, is very desirable; for many a person of "the educated classes," to this day, as Mr. Ellis well observes, "supposes a photograph can only be obtained in sunshine;" and "the less enlightened apply for a portrait at night, when many sit to the photographer as to a different kind of artist, without the slightest notion that they make their own portrait, express disappointment that they are not presented with a handsome resemblance, and grumble both at the process and the operator." Still, photography is a science, as well as an art, and is somewhat difficult to understand. Its germ was but success in what had been so often sportively attempted—to pin a shadow to the wall. "This attempt brought in the aid of chemistry;" but long before Daguerre's discovery, Sir John Herschel, in his valuable treatise on "Light," in the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," had told us how to trap objects through the sunbeam upon paper prepared with a solution of nitrate of silver. Returning to Mr. Ellis's Lecture, and the shadow-pinning, he adds, "Simple shadows were the final cause of the invention of the camera obscura; the use of the camera obscura introduced to photography the science of optics; with optics came the prism, whence the solar spectrum, the divisibility and analysis of the rays of light, which again connects photography with electricity and other atmospheric influences. Thus photography is variously engrafted upon practical philosophy."

Next came the difficulty of fixing the shadow: in this Wedgwood and Davy failed in 1806; but in 1814, Niepce, a Frenchman, showed the late Francis Bauer, F.R.S., the first permanent photographic picture, by aid of the camera obscura; still, the Royal Society headed not the invention, because it implied a secret. Next, Henry Fox Talbot overcame wherein Niepce and Daguerre had, probably, failed, by successfully operating with nitrate of silver, in 1839—the announcement being made six months earlier than that of Daguerre. Still, England has not the priority: "not only did Niepce first succeed in fixing the images of the camera obscura, but Daguerre's invention, founded on that of Niepce, was at once in the main, perfect and complete; whereas, Mr. Talbot professed only, at his first announcement, to operate by contact, and with a solar microscope." Such are the claims of England and France, respectively, to the invention; that of England having to do wholly with paper, and that of France with metal tablets; but a letter which appeared in the *Mechanics' Magazine* of last week, detailing Niepce's communication of his invention to Bauer, is very properly headed "Photography invented in England."

We have not space to follow Mr. Ellis through his very interesting narrative of the progress of the art: he does not perplex his readers with subordinate processes and assumed improvements; but seizing the most salient points of his subject, tells us how Reade's improvements led to the perfecting of the calotype, or Talbotype, in the monastic quiet and calm contemplation of Lacock Abbey; how Daguerre formed the photograph entirely of metallic substances no longer liable to change from the action of light, which is mainly the Daguerrotypes of to-day; how it was perfected by Fizeau's covering it with a solution of chloride of gold; and how Claudet, by means of chlorine and bromine, rendered the surface in the Daguerrotypes process one hundred times more sensitive than the original preparation of Daguerre. Returning to the English branch of photography, paper was superseded by glass and the albumen process. Next came gun-cotton, failing for the uses of war, but made subservient to the pursuits of peace—in commerce for mining, in art for photography; and at Boston, U.S., Mr. Maynard produced the ethereal solution of gun-cotton, named collodion, first used in surgery as plaster; and, in 1851, applied by Archer, in England, to photography—to whose process the term Archerotype has been applied in France. Mr. Ellis tells the tale of Collodion for the first time: its activity of effect, and its enabling the operator to acquire moving figures, give it the palm over the albumen process. Mr. Archer's collodion film removed from the glass tablet is a later improvement.

The Stereoscope, produced by Wheatstone in 1839, the year before the invention of the Daguerrotypes, next came to perfect photography, by investing its plane surfaces with the effect of relief, by means of convergence—"the key-word of Wheatstone's theory of Binocular Vision." Mr. Ellis here popularly explains the services of the stereoscope towards the investigation of the physiology of vision; and its practical bearing upon art by "photography, in alliance with stereoscopy, producing from a plane surface, to the unhesitating conviction of the mind, all terrestrial objects within the range of vision in absolute perfection of relief, of proportion, and of distance." Again, photography, as an auxiliary to the artist, is of great value, by ensuring stricter attention to detail in historical painting, so as to help the realisation of the subject and incident; and, in landscape-painting, to unite topographical accuracy with the spirit of the scene, thus giving a landscape historical importance, so to speak, as well as artistic value; in portrait-painting, photography is also of great service, when kept strictly subordinate. In all, and there is much that in art is more mechanical copying, the assistance of photography is invaluable; the more it borrows of the artistic principles, the more abundant interest will it repay. Mr. Ellis next glances at the recent successes of photography in the beautiful art of photo-lithography; Mr. Archer's productions of landscapes with the sky which regulates their light and shade; Mr. Hennah's seleno-photographs, enabling us to study the surface of the moon more satisfactorily than by direct observation; and, lastly, Dr. Diamond's successive portraits of patients in the changing periods of mental disease. The Lecture concludes with a notice of a series of remarkable coincidences in the history of photography, starting from Porta's invention of the camera obscura, which, after being a philosophic toy for nearly 400 years, has, in conjunction with the stereoscope, elevated and enlarged the field of photography.

* "Collodion—Stereoscopy. A Lecture." By Joseph Ellis. London and New York: Baillière. Brighton: Folthorpe.

MR. SADLER AND THE LATE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.—A will has been discovered amongst the papers of the late Earl of Shrewsbury bequeathing his estates to the late John Sadler absolutely and unconditionally. The existence of this will was unknown to Mr. Serjeant Bellasis and Mr. Hope Scott (the executors of that nobleman) until within the last few days. It is of date anterior to the will in favour of the infant son of the Duke of Norfolk, and is understood to have been made previously to the short stay of the Earl in London when he took his seat in the House of Lords. The subsequent will was not, however, made in consequence of the public exposure which followed the suicide of John Sadler; but before returning abroad the Earl was advised by a dignified ecclesiastic to place his affairs in the hands and seek the counsel of Catholics of known probity and honour, and we believe that the executors of the existing will were recommended to him. The Earl, however, never made these gentlemen acquainted with the disposition he had previously made of his property, and it is understood that he overruled the advice they tendered to him in many respects, and especially in not leaving anything to his nearest relatives. The intention of the Earl was, that his property should be applied by John Sadler to charitable and ecclesiastical uses, and no plausible reason can be alleged for his choice of the person to whom he confided the distribution of his property, except that his own solicitor and the solicitor of John Sadler were one and the same person. It is, of course, not to be supposed that this gentleman was acquainted with the Sadler frauds, or even with the fact of the speculations in which John Sadler was involved. And it is probable that so astute a man as Sadler would, so far as possible, keep from the knowledge of his Catholic solicitor everything which would tend to lower his opinion of him, and seek other and less scrupulous advisers to carry out the details of his frauds and speculations.—*Tablet*.

WORK FOR THE PRINTING-PRESS.—Since the commencement of the Presidential campaign the Republicans of Boston have issued 4,000,000 documents, including 200,000 copies of Sumner's Speech, or 40,000,000 pages; about one-half this number have been distributed through the Washington Republican Association, and the remainder by members of Congress. The National Democratic Executive Committee is now extensively engaged in a similar work of sending off, it is said, 20,000 documents every day.—*American Paper*.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.—In the Farquhar comedy we still recognise the bloom of the Elizabethan drama; it has not yet entirely faded, but a certain poetical colouring still continues to heighten the dull realities of life. "The Inconstant," which the author derived from the "Wild-geese Chase" of Beaumont and Fletcher, combines the pathetic and romantic with the witty and worldly. It has its young ladies devoted to passionate love, and following the objects of their adoration into masculine haunts, sometimes vicious and dangerous; and, to the glory of the sex, acting like their good angels in their deliverance from crime and peril. The part of *Mirabel* unites the schools of James I. and Charles II. It has the poetic fervour of the earlier drama, with the spirit of repartee and bon mot pertaining to the later period. The spirit of poetry in these comedies takes a secular form, and is more gross in its diction and aim; but it imparts a mercurial life to the character, and requires most genial treatment in its representation. Mr. Charles Kemble, the gentleman and scholar, was great in this and other similar parts; since him we do not recollect any other qualified candidate impersonating *Mirabel*. The playbills, indeed, say the comedy has not been performed for twenty years. The gentleman who now comes forward for the realisation of this ideal—this capricious, saucy, bold, intellectual, and witty *Mirabel*—is Mr. Murdoch, an actor of Transatlantic reputation. He brought to his task on Monday a good voice, well-disciplined action, and a mind that manifestly rejoiced in the full-flavoured dialogue which it had to deliver. In person he is scarcely aerial enough to represent completely the volatile hero; but his conception of the character was manifestly complete. The rillery with which he teased and pleased the ladies during the earlier scenes was pointed, energetic, and polished; and the feeling which he showed in the concluding situation, frightful as it was, goes far to prove that this actor has tragic qualifications which ought not to be lost to the stage. The point of transition was, in particular, well acted; replete with natural details, and directed point-blank to the sympathies of the audience, which were demonstrated in a manner most agreeable to the *débutant*. Mr. Murdoch is "a ripe and good" actor. The play, altogether, was nicely acted. Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam, as the devoted mistress, played admirably; and Miss Talbot, as *Bizarre*, looked admirably; while Mr. Chippendale and Mr. Farren, as *Old Mirabel* and *Dorretête*, performed with singular care and attention. The performances at this house have lately much improved; and these judicious revivals are likely to be of great benefit, both to the actors and to the audience. The house was most numerous and fashionably attended; and Mr. Murdoch was enthusiastically supported.

DRURY LANE.—Mrs. Waller has appeared this week in a new character—the *Countess*, in Mr. Knowles's romantic play of "Love." They who recollect Mrs. Kean in this character, when the drama was originally produced, well know of what the part is capable. Mrs. Waller's theatrical education is evidently deficient. She knows not where the special points lie, and misses in the dialogue all that is directly intended to awaken the audience into the requisite perception of character and situation. Nor is this owing to the want of physical force; for where the grammatical rendering required energetic expression she supplied it readily enough. But a grammatical, nay, even a logical, reading of the text is not enough. We need passionate emphasis and distinct intelligence of salient passages, with a permeating intensity of feeling. Mrs. Waller has been singularly unfortunate. We have already noted that Miss Oliver obtained last week the triumph in *Helen*; on Tuesday, when we witnessed "Love," Miss Cleveland, as *Katherine*, was similarly honoured by a call in the middle of an act—a practice common enough on the foreign stage, but new to the English)—and, at the conclusion, was greeted with a more enthusiastic demonstration of applause than the Australian star. We cannot but fear, therefore, that there is some mistake regarding Mrs. Waller. Either she conceals her power, reserving it for some greater occasion, or her style of acting precludes its manifestation. The burlesque of "Pizarro," written by Mr. Collins, was produced on Monday. The scenery and situations are close copies of the original drama as performed by Mr. Kean; but the dialogue is not remarkably brilliant. Mr. Keeley, however, as the Spanish adventurer, and Mrs. Keeley, as the Peruvian hero, were personally amusing; and to them the success of the spectacle must, in all fairness, be attributed.

THE ITALIAN OPERA IN DUBLIN.—The operatic "tour" which Mr. Beale has lately commenced in Dublin, and which he intends to continue through various parts of the English provinces, promises to be attended with the most satisfactory results. The operas of "Ernani," "Norma," "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," "Don Pasquale," "Luciozia Borgia," "La Favorita," and "Il Trovatore," have already been played in Dublin; and on each occasion the attendance has been full to overflowing, and the performances have been received with a degree of enthusiasm which those who have had any experience of a Dublin audience will fully appreciate, and which those who can estimate at their due value such singers as Grisi, Gassier, Mario, Graziani, Formes, M. Gassier, &c., will say was no more than their merits demanded. All these distinguished artists, and others besides, including Madame Amadei, Madame Lorini, Signor Lorini, Signor Albicini, and Signor Rovere, have appeared in various characters in which their abilities have long been tested and acknowledged; whilst a new tenor, in the person of Mr. Tennant (a native of Dublin, and a brother-in-law of Mr. Sims Reeves), has made his *début* under the most auspicious circumstances—the part chosen for the occasion being *Ernesto*, in "Don Pasquale," and the result being pronounced an unequivocal success. These representations of Italian operas are to be followed up in different parts of the country by a series of "Opera Recitals" in the Concert-room (a new style of entertainment, which we have described in a former number), under the management of Mr. Beale.

THE LONDON MUSICAL SOCIETY.—The second of a series of concerts under the auspices of this society took place, at St. Martin's-hall on Wednesday evening. The list of artistes comprised Madame Caradori, Miss Alleyne, Miss Heywood, Miss Galton Pyno, Mrs. Onerati, Madame Zimmermann, Mr. George Tedder, Mr. E. Rosenthal, Signor Onerati, Mr. Huigsen, Herr N. de Becker, and the German Glee Union. The programme was well selected from the Italian, English, and German composers. Sir H. Bishop's "Peace Inviting" was charmingly sung by Madame Caradori; which, with the air and chorus, "O, Isis," from Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico," by the German Glee Union, was deservedly cheered.

SIR E. B. LYTTON ON THE LATE WAR.—The annual meeting of the Hertfordshire Agricultural Society was held on Tuesday at Hitchin. After the show of cattle in the morning the party dined together at the Townhall; Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, M.P., presided. Amongst the guests were Mr. W. Dallas, the American Minister; the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir W. Joliffe, M.P., Sir F. Doyle, and other influential gentlemen. The Chairman in the course of the evening, after alluding to the late war, and the unsatisfactory peace, said it was perfectly clear that we had not finally adjusted the balance of power in Europe. Peace became inevitable the moment it was clear that France was prepared to accept it, because the practical good sense of Englishmen convinced them that it never could be the true policy of their country to carry on a war of invasion on the boundless territory of the enemy single-handed, or even with a reluctant ally. This peace then was a peace which was not made out of content to Russia, but out of respect to France. * * * * * Let me heartily express a hope that we may never again fall into the same errors into which we fell before. Let us never again believe that the world has grown too enlightened for war. May we never again throw away the flower of our army, imperil the safety of our fleet, or exhaust the resources of our country by plunging into a contest unprepared. Our hospital regulations were such as disgraced humanity, till Florence Nightingale came to show men could be saved by one clear head and earnest heart, executing an angel's mission in a woman's form (loud cheers). I am not for keeping up large military establishments in time of peace. Nothing is so unwise; nothing tends more to exhaust the country, or to add burdens on the people, than to maintain large standing armies, which are wholly incompatible with civil liberty. But I desire that we should carefully maintain our noble militia, which serves as a nursery for our service (hear, hear); and I hope that occasion will be taken to introduce those improvements into our civil, military, and commissariat departments which may have been suggested by our experience in the late war, or by observation of foreign troops (hear, hear). I desire this the more because I cannot contemplate the state of the Continent without the most serious anxiety; for it is my firm belief that sooner, perhaps, than is generally expected, some employment will be found for those large standing armies on which the thrones of so many kings depend.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur, accompanied by Colonel Drummond, Lady Caroline Barington, Miss Barington, and Mr. Gibbs, visited Bonchurch on Monday, the 15th inst. The Royal party partook of luncheon at the hotel, and were much pleased by the attention shown to them by the respected host. The Prince of Wales, with Mr. Gibbs, inspected the old church and the other natural beauties of this locality.



THE BRISTOL CHANNEL REGATTA: WESTON-SUPER-MARE, FROM THE SANDS.

THE BRISTOL CHANNEL REGATTA,
WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

THIS Regatta took place on Monday and Tuesday, the 15th and 16th inst., at the beautiful and fashionable watering-place above mentioned; and it was, in all respects, one of the most successful of this year. On Monday a purse of 20 guineas, open to all the pilots of the Bristol Channel, was won by the *Mischief*, of Cardiff, after a sharply-contested match, eight starting; the course being round the Steep and Flat Holmes, wind blowing strong from N.N.W. A purse of 20 guineas, open to all the pleasure-boats in the Bristol Channel, was won by the *Arroe*, of Milford, four starting.

On Tuesday the grand sailing-match for the Bristol Channel Cup, value 50 guineas, open to all Royal or National Yacht Clubs, came off with extraordinary *éclat*. For the first time known in the Bristol Channel as many as five yachts, of considerable size and power, were entered to start, and the contest was throughout most interesting and exciting.

At half-past twelve the yachts took up their stations abreast of the R.Y.S. schooner *Coquette*, R. S. Pigott, Esq., the flag-ship for the day, in the following order:—*Bonita* (32 tons), S. Hill, Esq.; *Aquiline* (55), J. Cardinal, Esq.; *Silver Star* (20), P. Daniels, Esq.; *Cyclone* (41), W. Patterson, Esq.

Le Réve schooner, J. Thompson, Esq., was entered; but, having sprung the step of her foremast, was unable to start. The course was a most severe and trying one, viz., twice round the Flat and Steep Holmes, and a third time round the Steep Holmes.

At starting, the *Silver Star* went away with a capital lead, which she maintained for a long distance, but the heavy weather compelled her to abandon the race after the first sound, leaving the schooner and the two cutters, the *Cyclone* and the *Bonita*, to compete for the prize. The *Cyclone*, which appeared to be winning on the first round, passing the flag-ship two minutes before the *Aquiline*, met with a succession of disasters shortly afterwards, which proved irreparable, although her fine qualities enabled her to make up a great deal of leeway, and to hold the victory in suspense to the close.

The yachts rounded the *Coquette* for the last time thus:—

						H.	M.	S.
<i>Aquiline</i>	..	..	..	..	..	7	17	17
<i>Cyclone</i>	..	..	..	..	..	7	58	20
<i>Bonita</i>	..	..	..	..	..	7	59	30

the schooner winning the match most gallantly by something more than forty-one minutes. The whole of the contest, with all its vicissitudes, could be clearly seen throughout; and never, probably, in the history of regattas have so many of the merest landmen, and even ladies, watched a sailing-match with such inexhaustible interest. Every point from which a view of the course could be obtained was thronged with an anxious multitude, and the Flagstaff-hill was covered with groups of brilliant and fashionable company. Other sports concluded the day's entertainment. The greatest praise is due to H. Springfield, Esq., the hon. secretary, and the other gentlemen of the committee, for their exertions in rendering the regatta so interesting and satisfactory.



COQUETTE.

BONITA.

AQUILINE.

CYCLONE.

SILVER STAR.

THE BRISTOL CHANNEL REGATTA: THE START FOR THE 50-GUINEA CUP.



WOOBURN CHURCH, BUCKS, RESTORED.

WOOBURN CHURCH, BUCKS, RESTORED.

FROM one of the brasses in this ancient structure it appears that the present tower was built in 1450 by one John Goodwin. It was, until of late years, in the diocese of Lincoln. William the Conqueror placed Bishop Remigius in Wooburn House, and it continued to be the Palace of the Bishops of Lincoln until the manor passed into the hands of the Duke of Wharton (1637), who entertained William III. there. From "Foxe's Book of Martyrs" we learn that William Chase was strangled in the Palace, and many persons persecuted in the neighbourhood.

The ancient fabric was reopened on the 11th inst. after being substantially repaired and restored. Few churches could better exemplify the advantages of judicious restoration. The large tower, arch, and handsome west window were planked up and unseen; the pillars were half buried in the high boxes which covered the area of the church; pews in all shapes, sizes, and positions; a huge pile of rough woodwork on the right hand contained pulpit, desk, and clerk's closet; on the left a large parlour pew, with canopy, blocked up the chancel arch; and the floor, pavement, and walls were much dilapi-

dated. At a wonderfully small cost for the amount of work (we believe under £700), its architectural character has been restored. A great satisfaction it must be to the parishioners to see the good work so well completed. Many country parishes might follow the example greatly to their benefit. The chancel (behind the spectator in the Sketch) is very well arranged; the floor of Minton tiles, combined with the old brasses in York stone, is remarkably pleasing. But the east window invites some generous hand to replace it with a better. The Bishop of the Diocese (Oxford) preached at the reopening, and a collection was made towards the work. Nothing has as yet been done to the exterior of the church: but, seeing what has been done in the interior, many should be encouraged to forward in like manner the external repair and improvement of the sacred edifice.

THE QUEEN OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

WE have been favoured by a Correspondent with a portrait Sketch of her Majesty of the Sandwich Islands, of whose marriage on the 19th of June last, with Kamehameha IV., accounts have just been received from Honolulu. The ceremony was performed according to the ritual of the Church of England, in the Stone church. Some three thousand persons were present on the occasion; a salute of artillery was fired on the event; and in the evening there was a grand ball at the palace. The King is twenty-two years old; the Queen twenty.

This lady (late Emma Rooke), is the legally-adopted daughter of Mr. Thomas Charles B. Rooke, F.R.C.S., many years settled at Honolulu, formerly of Bengoe and Hertford, Herts, and Grace, his wife—the latter being her mother's sister. Both ladies, with John Young, the Governor of Maui, are the children of Boatswain Young, an Englishman, who in 1789 or 1790, being in the American merchant service, on board the *Snow Eleanor*, was sent ashore at Maui for water, but was there detained by way of reprisal, for a dreadful act of revenge committed by his ship at Oahu, the particulars of which are narrated in Washington Irving's "Astoria." Young was, however, well treated, and became a favourite of the natives, and made a chief. He died, at an advanced age, in 1835.

Kamehameha IV. (then Prince Liho Liho) was in London with a brother about five years since, being on a tour through America and Europe with their guardian friend, Dr. Judd.

The *Polynesian* gives a long account of the marriage ceremonies:—The road from the palace gates to the church was laid down with rushes, and lined with soldiery, and behind them spectators. The cortege of the bride, consisting of several carriages with grooms at the horses' heads, was joined at the entrance to the King's palace by the Royal groom with his train of equipages, and the two companies coalescing, passed on their way. On each side of the carriages were carried

gay kohilis, of all ornaments the most national and most becoming for a procession. The prince shared with his brother a seat in the carriage. The aides-de-camp appeared on horseback. As the King issued from the palace gate a Royal salute was fired; and during the passage to the church the soldiers, by order, and a great part of the spectators, from a feeling of spontaneous loyalty, prostrated themselves till their foreheads touched the ground. The Hulumonos, divesting themselves of their outer garments, threw them under the horses' feet. On arriving at the sacred edifice, the procession formed on foot, and walked up the church



THE QUEEN OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS (NEE EMMA ROOKE).

the palace band playing "God Save the King." The bride and her company, on ascending the platform, took their positions to the right, while his Majesty and suite occupied the space on the opposite side of the altar. The Episcopal marriage service was read by the Rev. R. Armstrong in both Hawaiian and English.

His Majesty appeared in full uniform, and the bride's dress offered unmistakable evidence of its Parisian origin. The robe was of white silk, with three flounces richly embroidered. The veil was of Brussels point lace, confined to the hair by a wreath of roses and orange-flowers. Her jewellery consisted of a superb suite of diamonds. The three bridesmaids were the Princess Victoria Kaahumanu, the Hon. Miss Lydia Kamakacha, and Miss Mary Pitman; the background was



THE NEW JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB-HOUSE, CHARLES-STREET, ST. JAMES'S.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

filled in with relations of the bride. Upon Mr. T. C. B. Rooke devolved the honour of giving away the bride, his daughter.

Whilst the ceremony was performed, it was announced by a salute of artillery. As the bride party left the church, another salute was fired from the battery on shore, and another from the French brig-of-war *Alcedade*. The *cortège* having returned to the palace, their Majesties were waited upon by the diplomatic and consular corps, and received their formal congratulations.

The day was observed out of doors by feasting and fast riding. In the evening Honolulu was illuminated.

The *Polynesian* of July 7 gives an interesting account of a ball given to the King by Prince Kamehameha, at which Captain Douglas Curry and the officers of the *Alarm*, and Captain de Marigny, of the brig *Alcedade*, were present.

THE NEW JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB-HOUSE.

THE members of the Junior United Service Club having lately found it necessary to enlarge their building, the St. Albans Hotel, in Charles-street, and three houses in St. Albans-court, were purchased for that purpose. It was proposed, in the first instance, to obtain the additional accommodation by adding to and enlarging the existing Club-house, and plans were prepared accordingly; but it was afterwards determined to pull down the Club-house, and erect a new mansion upon the enlarged site.

The foundation-stone of the new building was laid by the Earl of Orkney in March, 1855. The design is in the Italian style; the bow-window in Regent-street forms a main feature in the façade, and it is surmounted by a group of allegorical figures of the Army and Navy. The whole of the sculpture and ornaments throughout have a military or naval character. The façade has a rich cornice and an elaborately-sculptured frieze, in which are medallions, with trophies, and other characteristic emblems, separated from each other by the rose, shamrock, and thistle. The walls are built of Bath stone; the staircase round the area is of Portland stone.

The building contains on the ground story, the entrance hall and staircase, in Charles-street; a morning and newspaper room, fronting Regent-street, sixty-three feet by thirty feet, with a bow window, and a members' coffee-room, sixty-six feet by forty-one feet, next Charles-street, with a bow-window. The visitors' coffee-room is divided from the members' coffee-room by columns of Sienna marble in scagliola, 55 feet by 21 feet; the house dinner-room is 23 feet by 22 feet; the smoking-room, 51 feet by 22 feet, has a dome light. The staircase is divided from the hall by columns of Caen stone, and the ceiling of the staircase is supported by caryatid figures, also in Caen stone. On the one-part floor, fronting Regent-street, over the morning-room is the writing-room, 13 feet by 20 feet, with a bow window. This apartment is intended for the picture-gallery of the club, to contain the portraits of distinguished military and naval men, including the portrait of the Emperor Napoleon, recently added to the collection. Sir William Allen's great picture of the "Battle of Waterloo" is to be hung on the landing of the principal staircase. Fronting Charles-street, over the hall, is the reception-room, 32 feet by 24 feet; and the library, 66 feet by 26 feet. Communicating with a corridor leading from the grand staircase, are two billiard-rooms, a card-room, and the secretary's rooms.

The building has been erected from the designs, and under the superintendence, of Messrs. Nelson and Innes, architects, of Whitehall. The sculpture and ornamental work is by Mr. John Thomas, of Alpha-road.

The effect of this building is extremely good, and when the bold standards for the lamps are placed on its front and sides, much richness as well as dignity will be gained. It is a work replete with finish, and reflects great credit on its architects.

BANQUET TO CRIMEAN OFFICERS AT PORTSMOUTH.

THE officers, naval and military, now stationed at Portsmouth, who served in the Crimea, the Black Sea, and the Baltic, were entertained at a public dinner on the 17th inst., given in their honour and as a token of welcome on their return home, by the gentry and inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood. The festival was held in the pavilion, in the Governor's parade ground, in which the banquet to the soldiers, sailors, and marines took place on the previous day, and there were between 200 and 300 gentlemen present, including several officers of both services who distinguished themselves during the recent war. At least as many ladies belonging to the families of the higher classes in the town had the opportunity of witnessing the entertainment from a commodious gallery thrown across the upper end of the hall.

Lieut. Col. Sir Francis Peel, and Major-General Sir W. F. Williams of Kars, Major-General Sir Richard Daerens, Mr. Bonham Carter, M.P.; Major-General Lord William Paulet, Captain Lewis, T. Jones, C.B.; Captain Daerens, C.B.; General Cannon, of the Turkish army; Colonel Morris, Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, and Colonel Cameron, of the British German Legion; Captain Peel, Captain Ommannoy, Colonel Norcott, and Colonel Teesdale, Lieutenant-Colonel Wright, General Moore, General Mercer, and other naval and military gentlemen, with Lord Guildford, were also present, and occupied seats in the immediate vicinity of the chair. Dr. Engelstedt, Mr. B. Bramble, Mr. Andrew Nance, Mr. T. Rolph, Mr. T. Hoskins, and Mr. L. A. Vandenberg, acted as vice-presidents. Mr. W. B. Carter, Sir Raymond Jervis, the Rev. J. P. McGhie, the Vicar of Portsmouth, the Hon. W. Gore, and Mr. Jervis S. Tibbitts and M. H. Hollingsworth, the honorary secretaries, were also among the general company. A military band from the garrison played with great spirit during the evening, and the occasion was altogether one of much interest.

On the removal of the cloth the usual loyal and constitutional toasts were drunk. General Moore, of Farnham, of the Royal Artillery, an old officer with six clays, responded to the toast of "The Army," and Commodore Keppel, C.B., to that of "The Navy." For "The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese," the Rev. J. P. McGhie returned thanks in an effective speech.

The Chairman then proceeded to give the principal toast of the evening. He said he rose to do so with mixed feelings of regret and pleasure—regret that it had not fallen into abler hands, being perfectly convinced that he could not do full justice to the subject, but grateful at the same time to have the honour to propose the health of our brave army who served in the Crimea (Cheers). Had he consulted his own feelings he should not have occupied the chair that evening, well knowing there were many inhabitants of Portsmouth around him who would have discharged the functions of a chairman of such an assembly with far more efficiency. But, fortunately for him, no oratory was necessary to commend such a toast to the approbation of the company, for the noble deeds of the British army rendered all oratory wholly superfluous (Cheers). He knew not which most to admire, whether it was the manly bearing of the British officers when surrounded by sickness and death in their worst forms, their gallant and heroic conduct at the Alma and Inkerman, or their patient endurance for months and months in the trenches before Sebastopol. When the British army planted their standard in the Crimea, they did so with the determination that nothing should move it but peace; and they showed the enemy that he never could hope to conquer British soldiers led by British officers (Cheers). He hoped they would join him in drinking a bumper, with three times three, to the health of our brave army who fought in the Crimea.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

Colonel Norcott, C.B., of the Rifle Brigade, senior regimental officer present, responded to the toast, and in doing so eulogised the heroic valour and the noble endurance of the whole army in the Crimea; but especially the infantry, which he designated the vertebrae of the lion. He contrasted the good fare of which they had just partaken with that on which they subsisted for months in the Crimea, when a leg of mutton was a thing not to be realised. Pointing to the ladies' gallery, he said, the feeling that most sustained the troops in the exhausting trench-work and their heroic conduct in actual fight sprang from thoughts of their mothers, sisters, and wives at home, the memory of whom never forsook them (Cheers). For the cordial welcome which that part of the army now at Portsmouth had received from the inhabitants on its return home, and particularly for the hospitable entertainment to which they had been invited, he would return those thanks which they could feel more than express (Cheers).

Among other toasts given in the course of the evening, and suitably responded to, were "the Royal Marines who served in the Crimea," "the Memory of the Fallen," and "the Naval Brigade."

Mr. Jarvis Tibbitts, to whom belongs the credit of having set on foot the movement for the banquet, was called upon to propose the health of Vice-Admiral Seymour, the Naval Commander-in-Chief;

Major-General Breton, the Military Governor; and Rear-Admiral Martin, Superintendent of her Majesty's Dockyard. He did so with much gratification, and was glad of the opportunity of expressing the thanks of the committee for the spontaneous and generous countenance and aid rendered by each in their several exalted stations towards the carrying out of the wishes of the promoters of the occasion. Sir George Seymour gave his patronage at the first. General Breton and staff had been most kind in giving military artificers and the site for the erection of the elegant structure in which they were then assembled; and Admiral Martin had as readily lent all the substantial materials with which it had been built; and all had been done with the utmost courtesy and good nature, and without going through the "circumlocution office" (Cheers and a laugh).

Captain Seymour, flag-captain, and son of the Commander-in-Chief, returned thanks.

Several other toasts followed. The banquet, like that of the preceding day, was exceedingly successful, and the company did not separate until an advanced hour of the night.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PROMOTIONS IN PROSPECT.—The deaths of the general officers which have just taken place will involve several new appointments and a large amount of promotion in the Army. By the decease of Sir Colin Halkett the Governorship of Chelsea Hospital and the Colonelcy of the 45th Regiment, and by that of Lord Hardinge the Colonelcy of the 57th Regiment, are rendered vacant. Coupled with the recent deaths of Lieut.-General Gordon and General Sir H. F. Campbell, the decease of Sir Colin Halkett also creates a vacancy on the fixed establishment of general officers, to which Colonel William Booth, half pay 41st Regiment, the senior on the list, an officer who has served in the Nepalese and Burmese wars, will succeed; Lieutenant-Colonel Raymond, now in command of the depot battalion at Winchester, will become Colonel; and Major Bradshaw, on the staff in Australia, Lieutenant-Colonel. These deaths will also cause the promotion of Lieutenant-General Aylmer to be General, and Major-General Cochrane to be Lieutenant-General, by which the latter officer will have to resign the command of the Dublin district. The Duke of Cambridge will also, probably, have an opportunity of placing three officers on the list of those receiving rewards for distinguished services in the place of Sir Henry Somerset—who will be gazetted to-morrow, in all likelihood, to the Colonelcy of the 25th Regiment, vice Sir H. F. Campbell; and of the two officers to be appointed to the 45th and 57th Regiments. It is, we believe, usual to promote the Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital to the Governorship when an opportunity arises; and the present Lieutenant-Governor (Sir Edward Blyden) will therefore be most likely to have the appointment. The next death among the general officers will, along with those of Lord Hardinge and Major-General James Jones (which occurred on Monday), make Colonel Graves, late Deputy Quartermaster-General in Ireland, a Major-General.—*Globe, Thursday.*

An official statement has been published at Portsmouth of the numbers of persons of all ranks who embarked and disembarked at that port during the late war. The number was upwards of 150,000, and 7500 horses were embarked or disembarked.

The following vessels are in progress at Chatham Dockyard—viz., the *Racoon*, 21, screw-corvette, building from designs furnished by Sir Baldwin Walker, C.B., Surveyor of the Navy; the *Hero*, 90, building, to be fitted for a screw; the *Charibaldi*, 21, screw-steam-corvette, commenced in March last; and the *Calypso*, 23, in dock, having some extensive alterations and improvements effected in her construction.

The civil officers of Woolwich Arsenal have received announcement and bills of lading of 70 transport-vessels being on the way home from the Crimea with returned stores for Woolwich, in addition to those already arrived. The difficulty of providing storeroom is, consequently, a task of no ordinary kind. The new inclosure in the Plumstead-marsh is choked up, and many parts of the Arsenal are impassable.

The steam gun-boats *Forester*, *Stanch*, and *Haughty* are ordered to be ready for sea, and the screw steam-sloop *Cruiser*, 17, will receive their guns and convey them to the East Indies, taking a mail to the Cape of Good Hope.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE absence from the Exchange of speculative operators in the English Funds has continued to exercise some influence upon prices; and the small amount of money business transacted has kept the market in an unusually quiet state. Several parties having determined to realise, a fall of about 5 per cent has taken place in the quotations. The advance in the rates of discount abroad, and the fall in the value of most securities at Vienna, Paris, &c., have no doubt had the effect of checking the upward movement in the value of our Funds. The Bank of Amsterdam has advanced the rate of discount to 4½, the Bank of Vienna to 5 per cent, and the Bank of Prussia to 6 per cent per annum, evidently for the purpose of checking the export of silver.

The Bank of France is, we find, still a buyer of gold, and it is expected that most of the supplies now close at hand from Australia will be taken for the Continent. This week's imports of bullion have been only 497,923 dollars in gold from New York, and about 30,000*l.* in silver from Antwerp. It is understood that the silver shipments to India and China, by the mail, on the 4th proximo, will amount to 1,250,000*l.* This heavy export has led to an advance in the rate of insurance from 35s. to 90s. Judging from the accounts which have lately reached us from China, and the fact that the East India Company are not drawing bills upon any of the presidencies, we are of opinion that the exports will be very large for a considerable period, notwithstanding that money is easier both at Calcutta and Bombay. The balance of trade is evidently much against this country, and that balance is not likely to be adjusted, allowing for the increased value of produce shipped from India, without further heavy exports. On Monday the dealings in English Stocks were very moderate. Prices, however, were steady. The Three per Cents, for Money, were done at 91 to 94½; Do. for the Account, 94½ to 95; and the New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 78; Exchequer Bills were 13s. to 16s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 99½. The market on Tuesday was heavy, and the quotations were a shade lower. A transfer took place in the Reduced Three per Cents at 94½. Consols were 93½ for Money, and 94½ for the Account; India Bonds, 15s.; Exchequer Bills, 14s. to 17s. prem.; the Bonds being done at 99½. Great inactivity was observed on the following day. The Three per Cents marked 93½ for Money, and 93½ for the Account; India Stock was 230; India Bonds, 17s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 14s. to 17s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 99½. On Thursday, the Directors of the Bank of England made no change in the rate of discount. In the Stock Exchange, money was offering at 3½ to 4 per cent; and, in Lombard-street, the best bills were taken at 4½ per cent. Consols fluctuated between 93½ to 94 for Transfer, and 93½ to 94½ for Account. Exchequer Bills, were 13s. to 16s.; and India Bonds, 14s. to 17s. prem.

The position of the shareholders in the Royal British Bank, as shown by the statement submitted to the meeting held on Saturday, is one of peculiar hardship. The accounts prove that the concern was in a hopeless state of bankruptcy shortly after the commencement of business, and that considerably more than 150,000*l.* must yet be subscribed to meet existing liabilities. Public confidence must unquestionably be shaken with reference to joint-stock companies, unless the Legislature should pass a law forbidding all parties immediately connected with them from becoming borrowers, even on what may be deemed good security. Banks, in our opinion, should be conducted on mutual principles, and not for the benefit of a few persons, whose honour and probity are too frequently called in question, and upon grounds which admit of no dispute.

On the whole, about an average business has been doing in the Foreign-bourse, and we have no material change to notice in the quotations:—Banco Ayres Six per Cents have realised 80; Mexican Three per Cents, 22½; Portuguese Four per Cents 49½; Ditto, Three per Cents, 45½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 91 to 92½; Spanish Three per Cents, 43½; Ditto, New, Deferred, 24½; Turkish Six per Cents, 102 to 102½; Ditto, Four per Cents, 102½; Grenada Two-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 74; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 61½; Dutch Four per Cents, 93½; Russian Five per Cents, 107 to 108.

The market for Joint-Stock Bank Shares has been healthy, as follows:—Australasia, 155½; Bank of Egypt, 10; Bank of London, 65; City, 67½; Colonial, 21½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16½; London Chartered of Australia, 103½; Ditto, New, 14½; London and County, 32½; London Joint Stock, 30½; London and Westminster, 47½; Ottoman, 8; Provincial of Ireland, 56½; Ditto, New, 22; Unity Mutual, 44 to 41; Western Bank of London, 45½ to 44.

Very few purchases have been made in Miscellaneous Securities:—Australian Agricultural have realised 25½; Canadiana Company's Bonds, 119; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, 113; Crystal Palace, 2; Ditto, Preference, 5½; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 13; London Dock, 103½; St. Katharine Dock, 84½; National Discount Company, 62; Ditto, New, 12; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 6s.; Scottish Australian Investment, 15; Hungerford Bridge Shares have been 3; Waterloo, New Annuities of 7½, 26½; Vauxhall, 20½.

Nearly all Railway Shares have been very inactive, and the tendency of prices has been downwards. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 55½; Chester and Holyhead, 16½; Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen Junction, 10 ex div.; Eastern Counties, 9½ ex div.; Great Northern, 92½; Ditto, A Stock, 82;

Ditto, B Stock, 124; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 115½ ex div.; Great Western, 65; Lancaster and Carlisle, 71 ex div.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 97½ ex div.; London and Brighton, 105½; London and North-Western, 103; London and South-Western, 105½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 32½; Midland, 78½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 50½; Norfolk, 48 ex div.; North British, 38½ ex div.; North-Eastern, Berwick, 80; Ditto Extension, 184; Ditto Leeds, 55½; North Staffordshire, 12; Shropshire Union, 48 ex div.; South Devon, 14½; South-Eastern, 70½; Stockton and Darlington, 37½.

MINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincolnshire, 139½; Hull and Selby, 106½; Preston and Wyre, 45½ ex div.; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 8; South Staffordshire, 7½; Wear Valley, 32½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 100½; Chester and Holyhead, 16½; Eastern Counties Extension, No. 1, 3 prom. and ex div.; Ditto, No. 2, 4 prom. and ex div.; Ditto, New Six per Cent Stock, 12 ex div.; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 78½; Great Northern Five per Cent, 116½; Great Western (Chester Shares), 20½; London and Brighton, New Five per Cent, 114½; South-Eastern, 22½; Stockton and Darlington, 27½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 3½.

FOREIGN.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 10½; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 7½; Dutch Rhenish, 14; East Indian, A and B, 22½; Ditto, Extension, 11½; Geelong and Melbourne, 22½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 124; Great Central of France, 23½; Great Indian Peninsula, 214; Great Luxembourg, 4½; Great Western of Canada, 23½; Ditto, New, 7½; Madras, 20½; Paris and Lyons, 52½; Zealand, 20.

Mining Shares have been heavy. Brazilian Imperial have marked 3½; Mariquita, 8.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 22.—To-day's market was but moderately supplied with English wheat, but nothing unusual. The best parcels were taken off slowly, at about last week's prices; but inferior qualities were offered at a decline of 2s. per quarter. Foreign wheat—the show of which was 1½ m. means extensive—ruled very inactive, at previous quotations. Fine milling barley was scarce, and in fair request, on former terms. Secondary kinds gave way 1s. to 2s. per quarter. In malt, very little was doing, yet no change took place in the quotations. The oat trade was steady, at late rates; and beans and peas were tolerably firm. In flour very little was doing, and country marks were lower to purchase.

Sept. 21.—The business doing in all kinds of grain to-day was limited, at Monday's current.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, Red, 61s. to 63s.; ditto, white, 61s. to 70s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 61s. to 63s.; rye 41s. to 43s.; grinding barley, 30s. to 32s.; distilling ditto, 37s. to 39s.; milling ditto, 37s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 68s. to 75s.; brown ditto, 63s. to 65s.; Kingston and Ware, 63s. to 75s.; Chevalier, 76s. to 77s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 25s. to 28s.; potato ditto, 28s. to 30s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 22s. to 25s.; ditto, white, 23s. to 25s.; tick beans, 35s. to 36s.; grey peas, 37s. to 38s.; mangel, 40s. to 41s.; white, 42s. to 43s.; bolvers, 45s. to 46s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 54s. to 60s.; Suffolk, 48s. to 55s. Stockton and Yorkshire, 48s. to 51s. per 280 lb. American flour, 31s. to 32s. per barrel.

Seeds.—Canary has been held on rather higher terms. Linseed continues steady. In other articles very little is doing.

Lined, English crushing, 55s. to 61s.; Mediterranean, 57s. to 60s.; hempsed, 55s. to 58s. per quarter. Coriander, 25s. to 21s. per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 18s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 18s. to 19s. Tares, 7s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 88s. to 90s. per quarter. Lined cakes, English, 410 to 411; ditto, foreign, 410 to 411 5s. to 411 5s.; rape cakes, 45½ to 46 per ton. Canary, 70s. to 72s. per quarter.

Grain.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 9d. to 9½d.; of household ditto, 7d. to 8½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 61s. 5d.; barley, 45s. 10d.; oats, 27s. 2d.; rye, 41s. 10d.; beans, 40s. 2d.; peas, 41s. 3d.

Local Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 60s. 7d.; barley, 45s. 6d.; oats, 26s. 11d.; rye, 43s. 11d.; beans, 40s. 2d.; peas, 41s. 3d.

Local Grain sold last week.—Wheat, 166,253; barley, 22,420; oats, 7925; rye, 819; beans, 16,694; peas, 669 quarters.

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FETE AT ASTON HALL, BIRMINGHAM, IN AID OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL FUND.

FETE AT ASTON HALL, IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, BIRMINGHAM.

ASTON HALL, the scene of this interesting fête on Monday week, is beautifully situated in the midst of a fine park, in the neighbourhood of Birmingham. The Hall was commenced in the year 1618, by Sir Thomas Holte, Bart., and was completed about 1631. Until a few years ago it was inhabited by his descendants, when it became the habitation of a son of the great Watt, whose name is so intimately connected with the "toy-shop of Europe," and, indeed, wherever the steam-engine has superseded manual labour.

The aim of the committee who have interested themselves in the arranging of the Aston Hall fête has been to relieve the wants of one of the most useful institutions of the midland counties—the General Hospital, the funds of which, from increased demands, have somewhat declined.

A similar appeal was made some few weeks back, on behalf of the sister charity, the Queen's Hospital, which was warmly responded to; the gratifying result was that 1500 guineas were handed over to the

funds of the institution by the Committee of the Fête Fund, with a promise of a further balance.

The decided success of these gentlemen in their first effort led to the proposal of one upon a still larger scale for the benefit of the General Hospital. By their previous experience they were enabled to carry out the arrangements in a highly-satisfactory manner, so that 100,000 persons were present.

The fête opened with a grand morning concert (out-door) by the Orchestral Union, under the direction of Mr. Alfred Mellon. The blind Picco then electrified as many as could get within ear-shot of his little tibia; next, Miss Julia Bleaden contributed her vocal abilities. Two hundred of the Birmingham Choral Society, with their conductor, as also the organist, gave their gratuitous services; the builder and proprietor of the organ, likewise, having erected the instrument free of any charge. The Royal Artillery band (consisting of 53 performers) and the band of the 10th Hussars enlivened the vast concourse of people throughout the day. There were also three other brass bands, and five qua-

drille bands, and dancing was carried on with spirit beneath the sky-more avenue, which in the evening was brilliantly illuminated. In the front avenue was an archery meeting for the amusement of those whose taste lay in that direction. The amusements were brought to a close by a fine display of fireworks, supplied (by permission of the Right Hon. Wm. Monsell and Captain Boxer, R.A., of the War Department) from the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

The arrangements for refreshments were upon a very extensive scale. Trains were running to and from the railway station every half-hour, and special trains from the neighbouring towns.

Too much cannot be said in commendation of those individuals who placed their services, and in some instances their property, at the disposal of the committee—to whom, as also to the Hospital committee and the town in general, from the usefulness of the institution, the result must be satisfactory in the extreme.

Of the sum realised by the fête, £1701 has been handed over to the General Hospital Fund; the balance, we understand, is to be divided between the General and Queen's Hospitals.



BANQUET TO CRIMEAN OFFICERS AT PORTSMOUTH.—(SEE PAGE 324.)



SOLEMN ENTRY OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA INTO MOSCOW, AUGUST 29.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

CORONATION OF THE CZAR.

IN THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for September 6 we described this solemn portion of the Imperial pageant, which took place on the 29th ult. We now illustrate two of the most imposing scenes—the procession at the triumphal arch and the arrival of the Emperor at the Kremlin. We subjoin a few additional details of the pageant.

At half-past three p.m. the Imperial procession left the Petrovsky Palace. First came a "Maitre de Police," with twelve mounted gendarmes to clear the way. The Emperor was preceded by his body guard in their magnificent uniforms, squadrons of Cossacks of the Black Sea and of the regiment of Guards, the representatives of the *hustodioses* on horseback, all in uniform, the representatives of the Asiatic populations which acknowledge the sovereignty of Russia, with vallets, lackeys, and runners of the Court. After this mixture of European and Oriental costumes came masters of ceremonies and others with their badges of office. After this train, in which European and Oriental finery were strangely mingled, came Alexander Nicol. Jeitch, on horseback, attended by the Minister of his Household, the Minister of War, and his Aides-de-Camp. The Princes of the blood followed, all on horseback. A long train of splendid carriages came next in order, containing the Empress, the Empress Mother, the Grand Duchesses, and the Princess of Oldenburg, followed by their ladies of honour. Squadrons of Cuirassiers closed the procession.

At four p.m. precisely, a salvo of seventy-one guns announced that the Emperor was entering his ancient capital. The military Governor-General of Moscow received his Majesty at the entrance of the city, at the head of the troops. The magistrates and the burghers received him at the entrance of the quarter called Zemleui Gorod. The Military Governor of the Government of Moscow received him at the entrance of the quarter called Bieloi Gorod. The Civil Governor and the civil authorities of the city were stationed to receive him at the *Grove of the Resurrection*. Here a brief halt took place, during which the Emperor, the Empresses, and the Princes and the Princesses of the blood, dismounted and knelt before the image of Our Lady of Iberia. This ceremony over, the procession again moved onward, was received at the gate of the Saviour by the Commandant of Moscow and his staff, and in front of the Cathedral of the Assumption by the Directing Senate. All along the route of the procession the houses were decorated, and the clergy stationed at the gates of their respective churches with their images and crosses. The acclamations of the assembled multitudes were enthusiastic, and distinctly heard above the din and clangour of the bells.

THE EMPEROR RECEIVING THE CROWN.

The Coronation ceremonies were detailed in our Journal of last week. We now engrave, at page 311, that stage in the ceremony at which the Metropolitan presents to the Emperor the Imperial Crown upon a cushion. The Empress is standing next to his Majesty regarding the large diadem. She is superbly attired. Her robe is studded with the finest jewels; and her long, luxuriant hair falls upon the ermine cape of the robe.

ADVICE TO TOURISTS ON THE MODE OF COLLECTING AND PRESERVING OBJECTS OF NATURAL HISTORY.

As the season is now so far advanced, and the weather so warm, it is not unlikely that many of our readers will be tempted to visit the coast, or to travel inland, in quest of objects of natural history. We therefore subjoin a few hints, which we trust will be found useful to those who are engaged in this pursuit.

The first and most important rule is, to be so fashionable and favourite an object of collection as to be as much at home in Belgravia as in Torbay, and many a visitor might, therefore, like to bring back some of her own collecting. In reality there is no difficulty in the way; the only horror which the most delicate nerves have to fear is the removal of the slimy, though lovely living flowers, from the ledges of rock, where they may daily be found at low tide; and, sooth to say, the anxiety has in reality more to fear from this than the lady.

The best species to take is the *Actinia mesembryanthemum*: the hardest and most abundant of our native anemones, it is to be met with almost every coast. The most common variety is of a uniform brownish red, with a chaplet of blue turquoise-like eyes within its circle of tentacles; when these are contracted it is then red, except a marginal line of blue, which is generally present. But this same anemone is sometimes green, and sometimes red, dotted with spots like emeralds. This species is very hardy, and will with common care live for years.

Keep them in a basin of sea water, and just before starting remove them to a clean wide-mouthed phial, with a little sea water, and some fresh sea-weed. The smallest live and thrive best, and should therefore be selected.

The sea water in which they are to live for the future may be taken in any wine bottles, or in a stone jar, but the bottles must have first been washed, and must be thoroughly cleaned with salt water.

The sea-weeds which are the best to keep, in order to purify the water, are especially the *enteromorpha* and *ulva*: the former are like sea-grass, but evidently of more simple structure; and the latter are pieces of green tissue paper, only thinner. There will be no difficulty in obtaining these on any coast.

Other beings which live well in a small aquarium are the sea-slugs—many of which possess great beauty; also the sea-snails, especially the coarse-looking white species *Purpura capillus*, some specimens of which are pretty, being banded with black or brown; those belonging to the genus *trochus* also live well.

A convenient and inexpensive aquarium may be made in a common fish-globe, a small piece of rock (best brought from the sea-side, with light green sea-weeds growing on it) may be placed in the centre, it should then be three parts filled with the sea-water brought back for the purpose. This will well support four or five anemones and three shell-fish. The top of the bowl must be protected by a gauze covering to prevent the entrance of soot or other impurities. The loss by evaporation must be counteracted by filling the bowl once a week to the original spot with pure fresh water. With this little care the anemones will thrive as well as by their own sea-side. Perhaps instead of giving the advice to collect the *ulva*, it is safer to say take only the light green sea-weeds, avoiding both the olive and red species.

Leaving the sea, a few words of advice may be given to the tourist at the Lakes, or even on the Swiss mountains. Ferns are easily brought home. Take off every frond but one, to distinguish the species, and then pack them in a tin box, with damp moss. They will generally live well. An herbarium is, again, not so cumbersome a thing to carry as is usually thought: two strong boards, with a couple of quires of blotting-paper, will be all that is needed, except two stout leather straps, by which the necessary pressure is made. In this way flowers may be well dried; and, of course, can be afterwards transferred to paper in the winter evenings, bringing back many a pleasant recollection of the scenes in which they grew.

THE RUSSIAN RAILWAYS.—The principal network of the Russian railways has been definitively conceded to a company formed of the capitalists of various countries, among whom figure the heads of the French Credit Mobilier, and Messrs. Hottinguer, Baring, Hope, and Stieglitz. The concession is for eighty-five years, and a minimum interest of five per cent is guaranteed to the shareholders by the Russian Government. The lines conceded are to be finished within ten years. In consequence of this result, Messrs. Isaac Pereire and Thurneysen, of the French Credit Mobilier, have gone to Paris.

TURKISH COOKERY.—M. Soyer, in a letter to the *Times*, mentions several Turkish dishes which ought to be introduced to English tables. He adds:—"Their coffee, food milk, and sherbet—in fact, all their principal dishes—might with the best advantage be adopted and Frenchified and Anglicised; not so their method of serving, in which they mix sweet and savoury dishes throughout the repast; and less likely still their method of eating with their fingers, though after several trials I must admit that it has some peculiar advantages; their sauces being of a thinish nature, require to be absorbed with a piece of bread in order to partake of them, which could not be performed equally well by either knife or fork. Their custom of serving only one hot dish at a time is not new to us, we having borrowed it from the Russians, who probably took it from the Turks."

"THE SOUND OF THE CHURCH-GOING BELL."—We have this morning (says a letter from Widdin of the 27th ult.) heard a sound which the people of Bulgaria have not heard for ages—the sound of a bell calling the Christians to church in order to thank God that the Sultan has been pleased to restore to us our liberty of worship. Widdin is the first Bulgarian town that has received a bell. The Turks have complained to the Pacha about it but he has referred them to the Sultan.

ART-MANUFACTURE ASSOCIATION.

We have frequently had occasion to give our humble aid to the movement in favour of the application of high art to manufactures. The existence of this Journal is itself an illustration of the successful application of art as the handmaid of the politics and literature of the day. Much has no doubt been done in the way of the artistic elevation of our porcelains, our bronzes, our textile fabrics, and general fancy-trade. But it is the conviction (well founded, we believe) that a still larger field is open to our taste and enterprise which has called forth this Association.

In cheapness and abundance of production we beat the whole world, and probably may continue to do so until the whole of North America (as far as the Anglo-Saxon race is not restricted by climate) be settled and so densely populated as to make wages fall. But there can be no doubt that in the application of art to manufactures France stands at the head of the civilised world; and Prussia has no inconsiderable pretensions to follow in the wake of France in taste, and of Great Britain in cheapness. These pacific rivalries are the wars the mind delights to dwell upon. There may be the defeats of over-speculation, and the disappointments of infelicitous effort to attain the beautiful; but, unlike other wars, the hotter the contest and the longer the struggle, there is less of exhaustion; and the result is that national and individual happiness which realises the "virtuous energies" of an Aristotle's and the "serene activity" of a Goethe's philosophy.

The idea of the Art-Manufacture Association comes in the present instance from Edinburgh, a city that seems determined not willingly to let drop its cognomen of Modern Athens. Her schools of medicine and philosophy have taken the highest rank; and there was a period of half a century when the literary performances of the Edinburgh circles attracted European attention. It is no doubt otherwise now. The eighteenth-century philosophers and historians are barely remembered by the very oldest of the living generation, and even the lions of the nineteenth are now in their last lair. The venerable and respected Lord Murray is almost the last remnant of the Scott, Jeffrey, Wilson period; and the performances of Professor Aytoun, however instinct with genius, are those of an individual and not of a school. Even the old blue and yellow *Edinburgh* is now entirely edited, printed, and published in London. As to the polemical literature of the modern Athens, it seems to be anything but Attic, and on this head the least said is soonest mended.

But, while native literary production has declined, a taste for the imitative arts seems to have struck deep roots and to have fructified to the admiration of Europe. We have never yet met a foreigner who has returned from the northern metropolis without acknowledging the multiplied evidences of the fine feeling for art and architecture which pervades Edinburgh as far as the limited pecuniary resources of a provincial metropolis permit. Classical, Gothic, and Renaissance architecture; an interesting native academy of the fine arts which is constantly sending its offshoots to the capital of the empire; æsthetic culture largely developed (witness the works of Mr. D. R. Hay); and a practical school of design now numbering many hundreds of pupils, and which but for limited funds would gradually grow to be a University of the Fine Arts.

There is no want of young men of genius and skill in these schools, but the consequence of the present system is an extremeism obstructive of the habitual and pervading application of high art to manufactures. A very few pupils, allured by the more brilliant prizes of *genre*, landscape, or historical painting, are enabled to take high places in the metropolitan academies, thus giving manufacture entirely the go-by; the others who remain strictly within the sphere of design for artistic manufacture are compelled to drudge in low walks of their profession, in consequence of the demand being restricted to cheap and inartistic productions, for our wealthy get a large proportion of their ornamental articles of consumption from France and the Continent.

The object of this association is to procure a sphere of action for men of taste and talent who, without seeking to arrive at the highest stations as painters and sculptors, could impart an artistic stamp to our ornamental articles so as to diminish the distance between the French and ourselves. "The association is founded upon the model of the Royal Scottish Association for the encouragement of the fine arts, and other similar bodies, whose efforts have been so successful in reference to the encouragement of painting and sculpture. Each annual subscriber of a guinea share is a member of the association; and the aggregate of subscriptions, under deduction of expenses, will be devoted to the purchase of the best exhibited works of art, which will form the subject of a distribution by lot among the subscribers. Care will be taken that each subscriber shall receive something valuable, and that nothing shall be distributed in such quantities as to make it too common. The design of the association is to encourage the application of high art to every description of useful and ornamental work: they look especially to the encouragement of design and perfect execution, as applied to bronzes, carvings in wood, metal, or ivory; to porcelain, glass, and textile fabrics, and other materials susceptible of receiving the aid of high art in their production."

In fact, the design is simply the extension of the Art-Union system to ornamental manufactures; but, according to the Scottish system, the articles are not selected by the subscribers themselves, but by the committee of taste. There is, therefore, the best chance of the articles of highest art finding a market.

We are happy to find that the Institution starts under the most distinguished auspices. In the lead we find the Duke of Hamilton, the largest mineral proprietor in the most industrial district of Scotland; Lord Elcho, Lord Murray, and Sir William Gibson Craig, well known as taking an especially active interest in the promotion of the fine arts in Scotland; and who are, moreover, by the refinement of their taste, well qualified to do so. The most eminent members of the bar are also associated in the undertaking. We find the Lord Advocate a Vice-President; and Mr. Inglis, the Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, Chairman of the Committee of Management. This is as it should be with a body that has produced a Hailes, a Hume, and a Jeffrey.

A. A. P.

DEPARTURE OF JEROME BONAPARTE.—M. Jerome Bonaparte, of America, and his son (says the *Journal du Havre*) are expected in a few days in this town, apartments having been prepared for them at the Hôtel de l'Europe. M. Jerome Bonaparte is about to embark on board the *Arago* for the United States, and will be accompanied as far as Havre by his son, who, as is known, has entered the French service. It is said that the approaching arrival of his American relatives has caused Prince Jerome to delay his departure for a few days.

A gentleman at Oporto has been "astonishing the natives" by walking on the river! He attached to his feet two large boat-fashioned shoes of tin, and, thus prepared, accomplished in safety a rather long "tramp" on the waters of the Douro!

A letter from the Aland Islands mentions that a second severe frost has been experienced there which has fully completed the desolating effect of the first. In the night of the 23rd of August the water in some of the house-tanks was covered with ice.

PAROCHIAL HARVEST FESTIVALS.

(From a Correspondent.)

It is satisfactory, in this essentially civic age, to see that country labourers—sturdy men, to whose honest toil the entire human race owes so much—are not forgotten in the march of improvement. Do our readers generally know what "largesse" means? Men who have just been employing their strength honestly in reaping and garnering the blessings a bountiful Providence scatters upon the earth, turn round and become beggars for a time, besieging every one they come near with a demand for money; and then change themselves for a season into something lower than the brutes, by devoting the black mail which they have levied to drunken revels. Every employer in the east of England knows that, under the working of the largesse system, he must never reckon upon getting any useful labour out of his men for the entire week following the close of harvest. If this week were really made to yield repose and relaxation after their unusual fatigue, every one would rejoice that it should be at the command of the industrious sons of the soil. If the largesse money were really expended in meeting the requirements of such repose, every kindly heart would delight to add its contribution. But it is because both the time and the money are expended in revels which are far more exhausting than labour, and in follies which are necessarily attended by the penalties of sickness and suffering, that the true friends of the agricultural labourer are providing better ways of celebrating the close of harvest than those which have hitherto prevailed.

The following requisition, issued from Brooke Vicarage, has recently been signed by several influential noblemen and gentlemen of the county of Norfolk; amongst others, by the Earl of Albemarle, the Marquis Townshend, Sir John Boileau, Sir E. Buxton, Sir William Beauchamp, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Kett, &c. &c. "To tradesmen and others. We, the undersigned, desiring to promote the institution of harvest homes throughout the county, under proper control and management, earnestly request that no largesse money may be given to the harvestmen employed by ourselves or our tenants."

An attempt to organise the Parochial Festivals, to which this requisition refers, was made in the parish of Brooke, in the year 1854. The Vicar of this parish has, for some years, devoted himself to the work of endeavouring practically to improve the social and moral condition of the agricultural labourer. It was determined, as an experiment, that in the year 1854 a thanksgiving service should be held in the parish church at the close of the harvest; and that, after service, the wives and children of the harvestmen should be invited to join their husbands and fathers at a parochial festival. This took place in the first week of September in that year; and so successful was the attempt, that in the year 1855 the example was followed by six other parishes in the county; all adopting the parochial plan, with the appliances and details suggested by Brooke. And this year there will have been harvest festivities of the same kind in nearly twenty parishes.

The Brooke Festival came off most auspiciously on the 12th inst. Divine service was conducted in the village church by the Rev. Dr. Beal, the Vicar. The church was crowded in every part. During service Montgomery's Harvest Hymn was sung to the air of the National Anthem; and the harvestmen and their families assembled immediately afterwards in the worthy Vicar's garden.

Tables had been arranged upon the lawn, a band of music was stationed among the evergreens just beyond, and in the centre of the lawn a peace trophy, bearing flags and Crimean battle-flags, was planted; and cross forms were arranged for the younger members of the feast, the children of the parochial schools. Above the roof of the Vicarage the church tower was conspicuous, fringed with oak and laurel boughs, and surmounted by a large flag. Here, amidst gay flowers and a profusion of verdant decoration, the visitors rambled at their pleasure, while the rustics took their seats at the tables, the men of each separate employer associated together with their wives and elder children. Along the tables were joints of beef and mutton ranged alternately with huge plum-puddings; barrels of beer were brought up to the range of the tables. Two hundred and thirty men and women sat down to these groaning tables; and one hundred and seventy younger children, on the central forms, partook of unlimited pudding, cake, and tea and coffee. The Vicar said grace; and the carvers began their appointed work, and the feast commenced. The material of the Brooke festival had been so munificently arranged that, when the 230 dinner-guests had done their utmost, there still remained a sufficient supply for the old men and the widows of the parish on the following day.

Grace having been said at the close of the repast, the men and their wives gathered into groups, chatting cheerily together. Dr. Beal then proposed the health of the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal family, which was drunk with exuberant loyalty; the health of their landlords and employers, mentioning the names of Mr. Holmes and Mr. Kett, was then drunk. The applause with which this toast was received having subsided, and the air of the "Good Old English Gentlemen" having been rendered by the band, Mr. Holmes expressed his acknowledgments on his own behalf and that of his friend Mr. Kett. He said that the parties concerned in the arrangement of their festival desired to give to it a more social and refined character, by including in its pleasures the wives and children of the harvestmen. As Brooke had set the example of these rational village gatherings at the harvest season, he trusted the men would continue as they had hitherto done, to leave the example perfect in every sense by their own orderly behaviour when they left the ground.

Mr. Kett then proposed the health of Dr. and Mrs. Beal, to whom they were all so deeply indebted for the pains taken, now on three several occasions, in arranging and superintending these festivals. The Vicar, in reply, said that, if his humble friends really felt how earnestly his efforts were meant for their good, they would show it by doing nothing that could bring discredit upon their gathering. There were many present who had come from a distance to observe their doings. Those friends must go away satisfied with everything that occurred. He took this opportunity to ask the labourers to aid his endeavours in their behalf, by sending their children regularly and punctually to the school, where so much good training was to be gained. And he asked the farmers to remember that other things besides accomplishments and mere book-learning were necessary for their children. No farmer's daughter was over the less accomplished, or the less educated, because she understood the practical details of the kitchen, the dairy, and the poultry-yard.

Dr. Beal next proposed the health of the visitors, coupling with the toast the names of T. Beauchamp Proctor, Esq., of Langley Park, and Dr. Mann; who severally returned thanks.

The festival terminated in a display of fireworks on the lawn; and by a quarter past eight o'clock all had quietly dispersed. Many was the horny hand extended for the Vicar's grasp, and many a hearty expression of gratitude did he receive as his sturdy guests retired from the ground.

The parish of Brooke has also taken the lead in another important and humanising work. It has established an association for the Deanery which bears its name, comprising fifty parishes, to promote the institution and proper management of adult evening schools during the evenings of the winter months; book depositories for lending among the labourers pictorial and other serial works of an instructive and interesting character; and the delivery of lectures on useful and entertaining subjects, in their simplest form. During the last winter eighteen schools, attended by several hundred young men, were at work. Twenty-six bookcases were in circulation in as many parishes, changing their contents every month, and bringing to the hearths of the cottagers some thousands of useful publications; and from seventy to eighty "lectures" were delivered to upwards of 7000 persons, the attendance averaging a hundred on each occasion. Other kindred associations are just about to commence operations in the county, modelled on that to which we have referred. Its machinery is so simple, and its mode of action so adapted to our rural districts, that it is well worthy of general adoption.

A patient in the lunatic asylum at Lancaster, named Martha Lanton, met with her death the other day, in consequence of the accidental administration of two tablespoonfuls of a preparation of opium, instead of an aperient medicine which had been prescribed for her.

The quantity of coals, the produce of the Lancashire coal-field, exported annually from Liverpool, is estimated by Mr. Thomas Part, of Wigan, at from 300,000 to 400,000 tons.

A forgery of Crystal Palace shares has been discovered. The company will lose, it is estimated, from 5000l. to 20,000l., by the misconduct of a clerk in the Transfer-office.

ALTHOUGH the season is not entirely over, the Parisian *magasins* have begun to display fashionable articles for the ensuing winter, including *draps velours*, for ladies' cloaks or mantles; nut-brown, dark blue, and black. These are made to fit close to the shape, without any ornament, excepting two buttons on the bottom of the back. The *basques* are long, especially behind; they are fastened with



a row of dark mother-of-pearl buttons, or with a kind of trimming, either of Brandebourgs or flat trimming, which crosses a little over the front. The sleeves are worn rather wide at bottom, and turned up with a deep facing, or with a broad binding of plush, in light plaid colours. A piece to match the binding is passed over the neck and falls in front, so as to form a short scarf.

The materials for dresses will be taffetas interwoven with patterns, brocatelles, reps, *couleurs épinglées*; and, above all, moires, interwoven with velvet patterns a shade darker than the ground of the silk; the pattern, bouquets or garlands, forming an apron in front; or a zig-zag pattern down the skirt which widens at the bottom: the colours are nut-brown, blue, or green, each interwoven with black velvet patterns. We believe that this material, which is of the richest quality, will be in high fashion.

Morning dresses, or dressing-gowns—of jaconet, or embroidered muslins—have now the corsages ornamented with plain velvet. The sleeves have likewise the same ornament, replacing the ribbon with

We have no slight difficulty in making a selection from the mass of answers we have received to CUTHBERT BEDE'S Acrostic-Charades. There are many that are well adapted for publication; and if we put them on one side, it is, either that they contain some error, or that we are necessitated to take this step from our inability to publish more than one solution to each charade. The crowded state of our columns also prevents our replying to each correspondent individually; but all have our thanks for their communications, and may rest assured that they are duly valued and attended to. (C. B.)

THE LETTERS.

Dark and unsparing as the fell *simoom*,
Thy sire, lost *Cenci*, and thy nameless doom!
No beauty dwells, I ween, in *ugliness*;
And *taxes* bring to many sore distress:
In earth are sunk *artesian* borings deep;
Ristori forces *roués* cold to weep;
A glorious *timing* is the batsman's aim;
And *Hampstead Heath* triumphant cockneys claim;
Ita from *orchest-ra* will the matter fix;
And x, for ten, I take away from *si-x*;
Most mighty *pen*, the cause of truth sustain
Gainst *Irring* and his faith, alike insane!
Their robes of *taffeta* veil beauty bright;
And thou, red *Alivel*! thy fatal light,
For many veiled, in death's cold gloom, *life's* happy light.

THE WORDS.

There was a house full of slaughter;
There was a house full of crying;
Wounded men praying for water,
Mingled with groans of the dying.
SCURVY HOSPITAL! many
Found their long home in thy shadows;
Few of thy numbers—scarce any—
Lived to see England's green meadows.

But—as the night-clouds flee away
Before the sunshine of the day—
A change came o'er those Wards of Death;
As though a very angel's wing
Had wafted there the healing breath
Of Life, to those in suffering.
An Angel in a Woman's guise
Came to delight those death-glazed eyes;
And—such a mission could not fail—
That angel was MISS NIGHTINGALE.

THE LETTERS.

THE LETTERS.

When day has ended, and the evening gloom
Has closed without, I love a cheerful room,
With merry *chip* of crickets on the hearth,
A piled-up fire, and of friends no dearth,
To crack a joke, or tell a funny story,
Or classic tale, *Horatii*, Rome, and glory;
Chat about Greece, and *Attila* old renown,
The *Rock of Scylla*, and Troy's leaguered town;
Then, voting such antiquities a bore,
Turn to discuss the English code of *Law*.
'Tis almost dark, *Eu-se-bi* fire alone
The shadows dance, the winds like goblins groan;
All save the *scaptee* start; but he believes not
In Nature's night side, so at groans he grieves not.
To sup upon, what dish could better please
Than a young *duck*, at rest amid green peas;

which they were trimmed during the summer. Dressing-gowns of eachmere are left open in front, so as to show the corsage of the under dress of jaconot muslin, trimmed with embroidery or Valenciennes lace.

We have seen a new dress for the season, of taffetas, green (*vert d'Isly*), with three flounces, ornamented with velvet of a darker hue than the silk. At the bottom of each is a light green fringe, called *mausse*. The corsage is high, and ornamented in front and behind with narrow stripes of velvet and fringe (*mausse*); and the sleeves and basques have the same trimming.

Crape or velvet bonnets are much worn; as are light felt, with a trimming of feathers of the same colour round the rim, and over the bavalet. Inside the front, next the face, are worn blue velvet flowers. Another bonnet is of garnet-coloured velvet, ornamented with flowers or roses, and black lace round the front. Velvet is generally worn in every style of dress, thus preparing us for the winter season.

At the coronation of the Emperor of Russia the most remarkable mantles and court trains were from Paris. A mantle worn by a Princess of the Imperial family was of lace (*point de Venise*); the pattern represents small Grecian crosses, with a raised triple border of the branches of the laurel-rose, ornamented with knots of precious stones. Another mantle was of English lace, lined with blue satin; the pattern in stars scattered over the web of the lace, with three dunces, the pattern true-love knots. A third mantle was of lace



But if you fear that *imp*, "attack of gout,"
Draw your de-duc-tion, Sir, and go without.
Give me *Carrara* marble, for I find
Its purity best suits the sculptor's mind.
To keep you in my thoughts I really trust,
Eugenie, you will let me have your bust,
By next November—it will soon be here,
With fogs, like *scissors*, to cut off the year.

THE WORDS.

Still wags the world away: and joy or sorrow
As felt to-day are much the same to-morrow;
And still, to dim a thousand farthing tapers,
Blazes CHARLES DICKENS in his PICKWICK PAPERS.
CO. STAFF.

FRENCH NAVAL STATISTICS.—The *Moniteur de la Flotte* publishes the returns of the casualties experienced by the French Imperial navy during the expeditions to the Crimea, the Baltic, and Pétropaulovski in 1851, 1855, and 1856. The ships' crews lost 11 officers and 114 seamen killed by the enemy's fire, and 39 officers and 3237 men who died of their wounds or from sickness; in all, 50 officers and 3341 men. The naval artillery corps had 2 officers and 31 non-commissioned officers and soldiers killed, and 3 officers and 231 non-commissioned officers who died of their wounds or from sickness; in all, 5 officers and 262 men. The marine infantry, 9 officers and 73 non-commissioned officers and men killed, and 12 officers and 1057 non-commissioned officers and men who died of their wounds or from sickness; in all, 21 officers and 1130 men. Total: 270 killed and 4579 dead; in all, 4849.

RUSSIAN MILITARY ORGANIZATION.—The Russian Government has just decided that the populations of the vast territory which it possesses beyond the Lake of Baikal, in Northern Asia, shall receive an organisation similar to that of certain populations of the Black Sea and the Caspian, and shall be called Cossacks of the Balkai; "also that they shall form a special army, consisting, however, only of cavalry, commanded by a lieutenant." The Government has also decided that the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia shall have under his command the maritime department which has just been established at Irkutsk, and which comprises the administration of the fleets and naval-stations of the Pacific.

A GHOST FINED.—The Ghost of Halmet's father—that is, the respectable actor who represents his buried Majesty on the stage of the Berlin theatre—has been fined fifty dollars on a complaint of the manager for contumacious disobedience of his superior's orders. The trapdoor through which he had been obliged to make his noiseless exit was too narrow for the passage of his incorporeal person, and one evening his arm and shoulder were sorely grazed as he went below. In some anxiety lest this dangerous and inconvenient descent should convert him into a ghost indeed, the actor petitioned for a wider trapdoor, but the manager refused to attend to his request. On the next occasion of his revisiting the glimpses of the footlights, the prudent ghost declined to put his foot upon the trapdoor, and coolly walked across the stage, when his part was done, with a pair of creaking boots, which did not enhance the awfulness of the vanishing apparition.

THE LATE FIRE AT MESSRS. BROADWOOD'S MANUFACTORY.
—A concert is announced to be given at the Music-hall, in Store-street, on Thursday evening next, Oct. 2, for the benefit of the sufferers by the above fire. Among the *artists* who have kindly volunteered their services are Miss Liza F. Bennett, Miss Mossotti, and Miss Ward; Mr. Weiss, Mr. Donald King, Mr. E. B. L. Hime; and a number of talented instrumentalists. We hope that the public will duly appreciate this generous offer, on the part of the musical profession, and by their patronage of the concert enable its originators to make a substantial addition to the fund for the relief of the sufferers.

"SOMETHING ROTTEN IN THE STATE OF DENMARK."—Extensive peculations and embezzlements in the contracts for clothing and provisioning the army have just been detected in Denmark. Above sixty persons are supposed to be implicated in them, including many respectable manufacturers and tradesmen, with several Government officials who held a high rank in the civil or the military service. These frauds appear to have been carried on most systematically for ten years past; and it is asserted that not less than two millions and a half of francs will cover the amount which the Government has lost by them. Contracts for meat are known to have been made, by a dishonest collusion, at double the market price.

point d'Alençon, lined with rose-colour; the pattern, branches of the palm-tree springing upwards on the web; on the ed., was a bird of Paradise, of wonderful workmanship, the same that was so much admired at the Great Exhibition.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The centre costume is a white crape bonnet, with rows of brown velvet running round the rim and bavalet. Mantelet of black taffetas, half



cordonnet, half chenille; fringe headed with a braiding to represent flowers and leaves of small size. Dress of taffetas, with three flounces; the borders a cashmere pattern of flowers of different colours.

The costume on the left hand consists of a white tulle bonnet, ornamented with pink flowers ; dress of barège, with three fancy flounces : the corsage is of white jaconet muslin, with an embroidery forming the berthe, rounded behind, and finishing in a point in front ; the basques are edged with the same as the berthe. The sleeves are formed of two wide folds gathered, and falling over ; the upper fold is ornamented at the top with narrow stripes of velvet, the same colour as the dress.

The costume on the right is a bonnet of taffetas; dress of light grey *poult de soie*; three flounces forming a pattern of wide stripes, surrounded with a small network, the same colour as the ground of the taffetas; the flounces being edged with fringe mauve.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

BEFORE the bathing season is quite over, I treat you in the name of that much-outraged goddess, Pudicitia Phebe, to use your power of influence against the utter indecency of our summer Tritons and Nereids. From dewy morn to sunny noon the shores of this metropolitan resort are covered with bipeds, apparently of the Water species, who, without a stitch of clothing, stalk coolly about knee-deep within a few yards of a crowded promenade. The awkward and awful objects thus gawled like sea-calves in shallow water, and so prodigally displaying their charms to the passers-by, are not in general the more modest of their species. *Παυρονπίδα*, damsels in Spartan attire, join these sports with Spartan effrontery. Euripides affirmed, two thousand years ago, that young ladies so educated could not display much future modesty:—

Οὐδ' ἂν, εἰ βόλῃσι τὸ τίς,
 Σάφρων γένοιτο Σπορτιατίδων κῆρη
 Αἰὲν ἔξιν νέοισιν ἔξερη μῦσαι δόμους
 Γυμνασιαίων· οὐδ' ἔτι δὲ δόμοισιν
 Δρόμους παλαίτας τ' οὐκ ἀνασχέτους ἐμοί
 Κονὰς ἔχουσι· κῆταθ' αὖτις χρέων
 Εἰ μὴ γυναῖκας σάφρονας παιδεύετε.

Why, the ancient athletes were not allowed to appear without a caduceus, and even then women were forbidden on pain of death to witness the Olympian games; and Homer especially tells us that Clytemnestra was to bathe before the nymphs of Corcyra!

"During these exhibitions the points of view on the child and elsewhere are crowded, but deserted at their termination—a fact that strongly reminded me of the gentle satire of de la Bruyère on the ladies of his day: 1694:—"Tout le monde connaît cette longue levée qui borne et qui resserre le lit de la Seine, du côté où elle entre à Paris avec la Marne qu'elle vient de recevoir; les hommes s'y baignent au pied nuient les chaudières de la canicule—on les voit de fort près se jeter dans l'eau, on les en voit sortir; c'est un amusement: quand cette saison n'est pas venue, les femmes de la ville ne s'y promènent pas encore; et quand elle est passée, elles ne s'y promènent plus." Have English women of the nineteenth century less modesty than either Spartans or Parisians? Of course they will say not, but their conduct sadly belies their words.

they will say not; but then consider, if you are
Margate, _____ CENSOR.

GENERAL H. P. J. _____
our account of the paper _____
Number, we omitted to state that the design was by Mr. _____
_____ _____
_____ _____
_____ _____
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_____ _____

_____ In
last week's
_____ is
_____ Storr
_____ whose
_____ and

Mauritius brought the intelligence of the death of this eminent naturalist—a man so well known for many years to the public of this country on account of the many and beautiful species of plants which he had introduced to their notice. The names of the botanical journals of England, France and Germany attest the variety of his researches and the value of his tours in countries which he was the first to visit and explore for the purposes of science.

THE BRITISH-ITALIAN LEGION.—Information has been received in this country that twenty-seven privates and four non-commissioned officers, recently discharged at Malta, were on their arrival in the Austrian States, Tuscany and Parma, incarcerated *sans cérémonie* in the prisons of the two latter States. The Lombards, thirteen in number, were forwarded on their arrival on the frontiers, under military escort to Mantua, to be tried by court-martial, for accepting service in a foreign State without the permission of the ruling Power. This affair has caused a great sensation amongst the discharged legionaries in Piedmont, who were preparing to return to their homes throughout Italy after their British service. They are now deterred, and will be compelled to remain stationary, watching the course of events. The English Ministers at the Italian Courts have protested against the course pursued with regard to the treatment those men have received, and have demanded their release.

C O R O N A T I O N O F T H E C Z A R .



SOLEMN ENTRY OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA INTO MOSCOW. AUGUST 22.—(SEE PAGE 323.)

CORONATION OF THE CZAR.



THE EMPEROR RECEIVING THE GREAT CROWN FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF MOSCOW.—(SEE PAGE 328.)

LITERATURE.

ON THE STATE OF SOCIETY IN FRANCE BEFORE THE REVOLUTION OF 1789, AND ON THE CAUSES WHICH LED TO THAT EVENT. By ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE, Member of the French Academy. London: John Murray.

[SECOND AND CONCLUDING NOTICE.]

Towards the middle of the eighteenth century political and philosophical literature were extensively cultivated in France. The ambition of the leading writers was to teach the art of statesmanship. They lived at an epoch when society was ripe for discussion, and the ponderous treatise and the popular song were received with equal avidity. What authors wrote furnished the topic of conversation in the most fashionable saloons. Women of title were charmed by the audacity of the new doctrines, and each ingenious hypothesis excited a love of controversy among the clergy and the nobles. From the palaces of the highest classes these speculations travelled into the house of the bourgeoisie, and then reached the artisan and the labourer. They even penetrated the rural districts, and were not unknown to the peasantry. The philosophers assailed the whole framework of society, and waged vigorous war against all that was ancient or traditional. As every one was suffering and discontented, each found a remedy for his special grievance in these sweeping denunciations, so that all France became pupils of the writers. Unfortunately, there was more eagerness to destroy than to reconstruct. The first was a facile operation; but the other required experience and practical knowledge, in which the philosophers were woefully deficient. Every thing was to be created without a model. A gradual transition from bad to better was too slow a process for enthusiasm. The old edifice was not to be repaired by removing its decayed timbers and buttressing its falling walls; it was to be razed to the ground. This wild and unchastened spirit led to the excesses and horrors of the Revolution. The vessel of the State, in an unseaworthy condition, was launched on a stormy ocean without a compass, a rudder, or a pilot—though every one of the motley crew fancied himself capable of trimming the sails and holding the helm. None foresaw the dangers that were to be encountered. Despotism brought the direst punishment on its own head, for having during many centuries kept the people in profound ignorance of the practical workings of Government. "It may be confidently affirmed," observes M. de Tocqueville, "that if the French had still taken part, as they had formerly done, in the States General, or even if they had found a daily occupation in the administration of the affairs of their country in the assemblies of the various provinces, they would not have allowed themselves to be inflamed, as they were, by the ideas of the writers of the day, since they would have retained certain habits which would have preserved them from the evils of pure theory." This judicious remark is important, for it explains the nature of the groundless fears entertained by our Tories, who, impressed with the sad results of the French Revolution, but ignorant of the causes to which those results were really attributable, predicted that the British monarchy would be destroyed if the Reform Bill passed. They overlooked (and still overlook) the fact that the English have been trained in political knowledge, and are therefore capable of making a right use of the principle of progress; on which account all our onward movements—as the Catholic Relief Bill, the Repeal of the Test Acts, and the enlargement of Municipal Corporations—have been beneficial to the community at large, without inflicting injury on a single class. A wise conservatism will always keep the political element in a state of activity; for, as Junius said, "it is the conflict of the waters which keeps them pure." During the old monarchy of France those unstirred waters had become a stagnant pool.

From the political philosophers we pass to that school of thinkers and writers known as the "Physiocrats," or "Economists;" and it is in their works that M. de Tocqueville thinks the true character of the Revolution may be best studied. The philosophers indulged almost exclusively in theories and abstract views of government; the Economists, though sufficiently prone to give the reins to imagination, dealt more in facts, though the inferences deduced from them were mainly absurd. They were, however, profoundly sincere—men of irreproachable morals—upright magistrates, pious clergymen, able administrators; yet the writers of this school preached Communism and Socialism. Their doctrines will be best understood by quoting from their writings:—"This nation has been governed for centuries on wrong principles," said Letronne; "every thing seems to have been done by hap-hazard." How deficient this learned writer was in practical knowledge the following sentiments attest:—"The state of France is infinitely better than that of England; for here reforms can be accomplished which will change the whole condition of the country in a moment, whilst among the English such reforms may always be thwarted by political parties." The Economists well knew that the Government of France was an Absolutism; but they did not wish to destroy it. They believed in the facility of its purification, leaving its strength undiminished—in which case the strength would be wholly directed to national happiness. "The State must govern according to the rules of essential order, and when that is the case it ought to be all-powerful." So thought Mercier de la Rivière; and the Abbé Bodeau supported him by declaring that "the State can do with men what it pleases." The English system of balancing coordinate authorities was despised by the Economists:—"The system of checks," said Quesnay, "is a fatal idea in government;" and a friend of that writer affirmed in language still more decisive, "The speculations on which a system of checks has been devised are chimerical."

One of the leading text-books on Communism and Socialism was the "Code de la Nature," by Morelly. M. de Tocqueville gives some of the articles of this code, which was written in 1755, though it might have appeared during the Red Republic:—"Nothing in society shall belong in singular property to any one," says the first article. "Property is detestable; and whoever shall attempt to re-establish it shall be shut up for life as a maniac, or an enemy of mankind. Every citizen is to be supported, maintained, and employed, at the public expense," says the second article. "All productions are to be stored in public magazines, to be distributed to the citizens, and to supply their daily wants. Towns will be erected on the same plan; all private dwellings or buildings will be alike. At five years of age all children will be taken from their parents and brought up in common at the cost of the State, and in a uniform manner." These doctrines are a hundred years old; but they have been revived in England as novelties—as a new philosophy. What deserves special notice is the fact that these doctrines were to a great extent adopted by Louis XVI. That monarch had a most benevolent heart, but he lacked judgment. It was proclaimed in the Royal name:—"That the right to work is the most sacred of all possessions; that every law by which it is infringed violates the natural rights of man, and is null and void in itself; that the existing corporations are, moreover, grotesque and tyrannical institutions—the result of selfishness, avarice, and violence." Many sentiments of a similar character were promulgated by his Majesty. The reader will find them at pages 331 *et seq.* of M. de Tocqueville's volume.

Another cause of the Revolution was irreligion. Without imputing Atheism to the nobility, it is certain that as a body they scoffed at Christianity, and ridiculed all sacred rites and ordinances. If many of the *curés* were exemplary in their lives, it is beyond doubt that the higher clergy were not remarkable for their morals, while many were infidels. This laxity soon infected the bourgeoisie. M. de Tocqueville considers that it was Bolingbroke who set up Voltaire, and assigns special reasons for the literary men of France assailing the Church. "The Church," he observes, "represented precisely that portion of the Government which stood nearest and most directly opposed to themselves. The other powers of the State were only felt by them from time to time; but the ecclesiastical authority, being specially employed in keeping watch over the progress of thought and the censorship of books, was a daily annoyance to them. By defending the common liberties of the human mind against the Church, they were combating in their own cause, and they began by bursting the shackles which pressed most closely on themselves." It is, however, true that the clergy were among the most ardent, and, what is more, the most judicious, of political reformers. There was a loftiness and generosity in their demands for the people. They earnestly protested that taxation without representation was tyranny, and insisted on the annual assembly of the States General. M. de Tocqueville says:—

"I entered on the study of those forgotten institutions full of prejudice against the clergy of that day; I conclude that study full of respect for them." It is one of the most solemn duties of history to render justice, however tardy, to those who have been maligned and wronged. The justification of the Gallican Church may be found in the "Instructions given to the Delegates of the Clergy at the States General in 1789;" and, if it be objected that this is a late date, reference may be made to its conduct in Berri in 1779, when the clergy offered to make voluntary donations to the amount of 68,000 livres upon the sole condition that the provincial administration should be preserved. Here is a summary of their demands in 1789:—

The clergy in those documents frequently showed their intolerance, and sometimes a tenacious attachment to several of their former privileges; but, in other respects, not less hostile to despotism, not less favourable to civil liberty, not less enamoured of political liberty, than the middle classes and the nobility, this Order proclaimed that personal liberty must be secured, not by promises alone, but by a procedure analogous to the Habeas Corpus Act. They demanded the destruction of the State prisons—the abolition of extraordinary jurisdictions and of the practice of evoking causes to the Council of State—publicity of debates—the permanence of judicial officers—the admissibility of all ranks to public employments, which should be open to merit alone—a system of military recruiting less oppressive and humiliating to the people, and from which none should be exempted—the extinction (by purchase) of seigniorial rights, which, sprung from the feudal system, were, they said, contrary to freedom—unrestricted freedom of labour—the suppression of internal Custom-houses—the multiplication of private schools, in so much that one gratuitous school should exist in every parish—lay charitable institutions in all the rural districts, such as workhouses and workshops of charity—and every kind of encouragement to agriculture. Of divine right not a word.

It is a remarkable fact that at no anterior period in the history of France did material prosperity increase faster than in the twenty years immediately preceding the Revolution;—a circumstance which should warn statesmen that the maintenance of peace and order do not exclusively depend on the continuous augmentation of exports and imports. The public revenue, farmed by public companies, produced in 1786 fourteen millions more than it yielded in 1780. In 1781 Neckar reported that the duties on consumption were increasing at the rate of two millions per annum; and Arthur Young declared that, in 1788, the trade of Bordeaux was larger than that of Liverpool. But there was a fearful drawback on this prosperity. In 1789 the State was "indebted nearly six hundred millions of francs to creditors who were almost all in debt themselves." Those creditors were not regularly paid; and the fundholders, generally the most passive of all classes, became revolutionists. In fact, all classes, in various ways, prepared or hastened the final catastrophe—the King by his revolutionary language, the nobles by their profligacy, the dignitaries of the Church by their undisguised vices, the receivers-general by their cupidity, the provincial intendants by their oppression, the philosophers and Economists by their writings. It is scarcely credible, though the fact is undoubted, that these teachers who fancied that their mission was to create a golden age, sought their ideal of perfect government in the depths of Asia; recognising in China the perfect model of political institutions, and in the mandarins the most accomplished administrators. All those hopes and aspirations terminated in a democratic despotism, which is thus forcibly described by M. de Tocqueville in terms that ought to produce an indelible impression on the mind of every one who, desirous of being a patriot, shrinks from anarchy:—

No gradations in society, no distinctions of classes, no fixed ranks—a people composed of individuals nearly alike and entirely equal. This confused mass being recognised as the only legitimate Sovereign, but carefully deprived of all the faculties which could enable it either to direct, or even to superintend, its own government. Above this mass a single delegate, charged to do everything in its name without consulting it. To control this delegate, public opinion, deprived of its organs. To arrest him, revolutions, but no laws. In principle, a subordinate agent; in fact, a master.

Appended to this work there is a supplementary chapter pointing out the distinction between the *Pays d'Etats* and the *Pays d'Election*. Languedoc was the most extensive and populous of the *Pays d'Etat*; and in that province and in Brittany provincial liberty had been maintained up to 1789. They had assemblies of the Three Estates, executed many of their works independently of the Crown, and levied their own expenditure, and even a part of the Royal taxes. These privileges, and their influence on the people, are worthy of a special study. Annexed to the volume are many valuable notes.

This work is destined to live and instruct future generations. It is a repository of most important facts, a storehouse of most valuable documents. There is no living statesman who may not profit by its perusal; and to the young student it is an historical treasure. Solemn are the warnings it conveys to despotism; and wise are its admonitions to the rash advocates of a leveling democracy. There are certain books which Government orders to be added to military and naval libraries. It would be desirable if the members of both Houses of Parliament could be compelled to make themselves masters of M. de Tocqueville's admirable performance.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.—About six miles from Rapello and seven from Venosa and Melfi, excavations have lately been going on to construct the road of Rendina. In that part of the excavations which was conducted in the Via Appia, a sarcophagus has recently been discovered, which has been thus described to me:—It is of pure white marble, and measures ten palms in length, five in depth, and four in width. On the lid, which represents a kind of dormouse, is a young female sleeping, with her hair of that character so well known in statuary as undulating. Her head rests on a cushion, and her feet on a lion. On the front part of this sarcophagus are four niches, in one of which is Proserpine, in another a statuette of Mars, in another of Venus with her glass, and in the last Melager. On the corresponding part are Ulysses, Vulcan, Mars, and a figure unknown. On one side is a fictitious door, and on the other various festoons. No inscription has been found upon it. This sarcophagus was discovered inclosed in a rectangular edifice, adorned with beautiful marbles, and the walls of which are constructed of brick. "I have never seen anything like it," said an antiquary to me; "and, though many sarcophagi have been found in Magna Græcia, I think these are more magnificent, for the abundance and the perfection of the sculpture. The style," he continued, "is of the finest Roman—the drapery is beautiful, the countenance delicate, and the drawing most correct. The niches, in which are the divinities, are separated from one another by many spiral columns of the Corinthian order, and the figures are all in mezzo-relievo." Notice (of which I received the earliest information) has been recently received by the Directors of the Museo Borbonico of this interesting discovery, and an artist will be sent down to make a drawing of it, after which, if arrangements can be made for the purchase of it, it will be brought to Naples, to be placed in the Museo Borbonico.—*Letter from Naples.*

M. SOULE AT GREYTOWN.—Letters from Greytown in the Paris papers, announce the arrival at that port, from New Orleans, and the immediate departure for Granada, of a party of seventeen persons, consisting of a certain Mancos, Walker's chief recruiting agent in the United States, of fifteen filibusters enlisted for the service of that audacious adventurer, and of the notorious M. Pierre Soule. The visit of the last-named person to the would-be Dictator is rather a curious incident in the history of the freebooting attempt upon Nicaragua. It is a natural inference that M. Soule goes to assist General Walker's military skill with his diplomatic experience and legislative knowledge. He himself is an adventurer in the broadest sense of the word. In the middle ages he would probably have been a *condottiere*; in the nineteenth century he is alternately a writer in the *Nain Jaune*, American Minister at Madrid, and an associate of filibusters—if he do not prove a filibuster himself. It is but the other day that this intrepid child of Gascony, naturalised in America, was Minister from his adopted country to the Spanish Court, harassing and bullying the Spanish Government about the *Black Warrior* steamship, on a footing of equality with the dignified and aristocratic diplomacy of Europe. Fancy the French, or English, or Austrian Minister at Madrid, on being recalled from his post, joining Walker. His avowed views concerning Cuba had not prepossessed the public there much in his favour; and, to improve the impression, he had scarcely arrived when he began to quarrel with all around him. His son crossed swords, in a bloodless duel, with the Emperor's present brother-in-law, the Duke of Alba, and Soule himself, pushing to the utmost a question that ought to have been amicably settled, brought the Marquis de Turgot to single combat, and inflicted upon him a wound from which that diplomatist still suffers. Since then little or nothing has been heard of him until the present intelligence arrived of his having betaken himself to the side of the self-styled General Walker. Certainly, a bold cast of the dice, but one which, according to present appearances, will hardly lead to fortune.—*Paris Correspondent of the Times.*

The entire number of arrests made on account of the plot discovered against the life of the French Emperor is forty-nine. Some of them were made subsequently to the night of the 16th inst.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Earl of Granville will, upon leaving Moscow, proceed to Carlsbad, for the benefit of the waters, and will not return to England until the middle or latter end of October.

The marriage of the Princess Louisa, the daughter of the Prince of Prussia, with the reigning Grand Duke of Baden was solemnised on Saturday last. The fêtes on the occasion commenced on the 20th, and lasted for three days.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange left Balmoral on the 17th inst., and has since sailed from Scotland to the Hague.

Philarete, the Metropolitan of Moscow, who crowned the Emperor, received from his Majesty a magnificent cross covered with precious stones.

The announcement that Miss Nightingale arrived at Balmoral on Thursday week, on a visit to her Majesty, is an error. The *Court Circular*, however, states that she had an audience of her Majesty on Sunday last.

A Berlin letter states that the King of the Belgians has definitively fixed his visit to that city for the 15th of October.

The Emperor of Russia, on the occasion of his coronation, presented all the members of the French Embassy with decorations. Count de Morny received that of St. Anne, first class; Count Murat, the same, second class; the Duke de Cadourousse Grammont, and Count de Hohenstein, Order of St. Anne, third class; and the other members, various decorations to suit their rank in the Embassy.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone will address the people of Liverpool on the evening of Monday next, at the Collegiate Institution, where will be held the meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria left Gratz on the 13th inst. The Emperor stopped at Kapfenberg to visit his uncle, the Archduke John; and the Empress returned direct to Vienna, arriving there in the afternoon of the 15th. The Emperor intended to leave on the 22nd for Hungary, and to remain there to the 27th.

All the four principal Secretaries of State are at this moment in Scotland, where the Sovereign, and consequently the seat of Government, is located. Sir George Grey is in attendance on the Queen at Balmoral. The Earl of Clarendon is at Plymouth, on a visit to the Marquis of Breadalbane. Lord Panmure is at Brechin, his own residence. Mr. Labouchere is at Dunrobin, on a visit to the Duke of Sutherland.

The Duchess of Genoa, travelling under the name of Countess de Bayer, arrived at Varallo on the 15th inst., and alighted at the Hotel of Italy. In the afternoon the band of the National Guard performed various pieces of music under the windows of the Princess, who left the next morning for Orta.

A matrimonial alliance is said to be arranged between the Hon. Captain Frederick Fitzclarence, son of the late Earl of Munster, and his cousin, the Hon. Miss Sydney, eldest daughter of the late Lord de Lisle and Dudley.

The Prince de Joinville and a party are still among the visitors to the lake districts. Last week the Prince explored the beauties of Conistoun Lake and neighbourhood.

Preparations have been made at Copenhagen to give a brilliant reception to Prince Charles, Viceroy of Norway, and son of the King of Sweden, who is on the eve of a visit to his Scandinavian neighbours of Denmark. The students of the University have arranged to meet him with a torchlight procession.

The Empress Dowager of Russia will be accompanied in her visit to Italy by the Grand Duke Constantine. Her Majesty was expected to leave Moscow on the 23rd inst., and will proceed direct to Nice, via Warsaw and Vienna, and will not visit the Prussian capital until her return.

It is said that the Lord Lieutenant will leave Dublin for England, where his Excellency is to make a stay of some weeks, about the middle of October next; and that Mr. Horsman, the chief secretary, is to arrive in Dublin before his Excellency's departure.

Count Jellachich, the Ban of Croatia, had an audience of the Emperor of Austria on the 17th inst. He was to leave on the following day for Napagedi, and would proceed thence to Agram.

The *Parma Gazette*, of the 16th inst., announces that the Duchess Regent was so far recovered as to be able to take some nourishment.

Mr. T. Baring, the banker, arrived at Brussels on Saturday last, on his way to attend the Congress of great financiers about to be held at Vienna.

The Marquis Turgot is about to leave Paris for Madrid, to resume his post there as French Ambassador.

Count de Cavour, President of the Sardinian Council, subscribed 500 f. for the purchase of the 100 guns of Alessandria.

Mr. Churchill, who was secretary and assistant to General Williams, at Kars, and throughout the Asiatic Campaign, has been appointed her Majesty's Consul at Bosnia.

The *German Journal* of Frankfurt states that the wound of Prince Adalbert of Prussia is healing, and that it is hoped he will be able to walk in the course of a fortnight.

The *Canadian Free Press* says that the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, whom it entitles "one of her Majesty's executive councillors, and a dignitary of the press," has arrived at Donegan's Hotel, Montreal.

Mehemet Djemil Bey, the Turkish Ambassador to the Court of Turin, had the honour of an audience of the King on the 17th inst., to deliver the presents sent to his Majesty by the Sultan; among which are a sabre and two saddles enriched with diamonds and other precious ornaments.

Sir Thomas Redington is to be chairman of the commission appointed to inquire into the state and management of the district lunatic asylums in Ireland, with a view to increased buildings and the classification of the inmates.

The Emperor Alexander has promised to renew the annual pension of 8000 ducats to the Prince of Montenegro.

It is said that M. Thiers and M. de Montalembert are about to visit England together.

The King of Sardinia, alarmed at the illness of one of his children at Casotto, had resolved to remove to the Chateau of Verdano, on the right bank of the Tanaro, half a league distant from Polenzo, which his Majesty considers to be a more healthy residence.

The King and Queen of Prussia arrived at Berlin on the 17th inst. from Bromberg, and immediately proceeded to Sans Souci. Their Majesties will visit Dusseldorf, Cologne, Trèves, Aix, and pass a few days at Stolzenfels.

The Rev. Eldon Suttees Banks, Rector of Corfe Castle, in the Isle of Purbeck, is about to be married to Lady Charlotte Elizabeth Scott, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Eldon.

The *Official Gazette* of the *Two Sicilies* announces the death of her Royal Highness Maria Teresa Ferdinanda, the youngest daughter but one of the Count and Countess of Trapani. She was only 20 months old.

Baron de Budberg, the new Russian Ambassador at Vienna, had his first interview with Count Buol on the 17th inst.

The Rev. Walter Scott, on his retirement from the Presidency of Alredale College, Bradford, has been presented with a timepiece and a purse of five hundred guineas.

Great preparations were making in New York, Boston, Baltimore, and elsewhere, for the reception of Mr. Peabody, the American banker, who was expected to arrive in the *Atlantic* on Sunday next.

A report is current that the Belgian Ministers of the Interior and Foreign Affairs are disposed to resign in consequence of the recent affair of the Bishop of Ghent and the University of that town.

The Belgian National Bank has announced that it will only receive twenty-franc gold pieces (Napoleons) at a discount of 50 centimes, or at the rate of 1950, or 2½ per cent. This has caused considerable agitation.

Sir William Harpur's charity at Bedford is freed at length from legal quarrels; and the princely income, 13,000 l. a year, is to be appropriated according to a new scheme settled by the Court of Chancery.

The *Epoca* calculates that the amount of ecclesiastical property to be sold in Spain, in virtue of the law of desamortization, was 700,000,000 reals, and that 300,000,000 worth has been sold.

Near Erith a crop is about to be gathered of about four acres of sunflowers. The seeds will be used for oil, and to feed cattle and poultry, as in the south of France; but the chief object is to obtain the fibre of the stalks for paper-making.

A telegraphic despatch from Madrid, dated the 20th inst., announces that there had been a terrible accident on the Aranjuez line of railway. Five persons were killed.

The Russian war medal will, it is calculated, be distributed to more than 1,500,000 persons.

Memorabilia,
LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND
ARTISTIC.

"A little chink may let in much light."—OLD PROVERB.

ANCIENT WELL, ALNWICK CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.



WE this week present our third Engraving, from Cuthbert Bede's sketches within the walls of Alnwick Castle. The third or inmost court of the castle is in the shape of a square, with the corners cut off, and has a wood pavement. On the wall (to the right hand entering from the Saxon gateway) is the curious well here depicted. It was worked by the prisoners (if there were any) during the time of siege. The slit for the ropes is seen in the middle compartment. Above is the figure of a priest blessing the water. We have reason to believe that no engraving has hitherto appeared of this curious relic of the Middle Ages.

INEDITED LETTER OF ALGERNON SYDNEY.

I AM not aware that the following letter, bearing the honoured name of Algernon Sydney in the van of its signatures, has ever yet been printed, perhaps scarcely even read since the "2nd September, 1659," when, from its endorsement, it appears to have been communicated by the restored Speaker to that lately-resuscitated "House" which, though in a great measure shorn of its splendour and fast tottering to its fall, still for a while far from feebly wielded the supreme powers formerly vested in that once-omnipotent Parliament whose sole legitimate heir and representative it now rightfully and indisputably claimed and was considered to be.

It is hardly necessary to say—with the reservation, however, needful in dealing with all similar historical "vestigia"—that to the letter itself, I presume, little value will attach beyond that (and it needs none other as a plea for its preservation at all events) which the name and sanction of the illustrious Plenipotentiary alone amply confers.

Horton House, Bucks. F. KYFFIN LENTHALL.

MR. SPEAKER.—The endeavours we have been using ever since ours of the 29th of July to bring the two Kings to a treaty hath obliged us to such continued motion that we were not able to give you an account of our proceedings by the last express we sent from Helsingore as was our duties and desires. We have at last after much solicitation of the Holland Commissioners and ourselves brought the King of Denmark to consent to a private treaty with the King of Sweden, and to declare it by writing under the hand and seal, together with his readiness to name commissioners and do all such other things which might give a speed beginning to it, adding, in the close, that he cast himself freely upon the justice of his cause, and the moderation of the three States; which was no sooner delivered to us, but to that end the fifteen days might not spend fruitless, we lost not a minute's time to attend the King of Sweden with it; who presently consented to a treaty to be held in tents midway between this place and his camp; and, in order thereunto name two commissioners, one whereof had been a whole year a prisoner here, whose liberty he desired we would mediate, and accordingly have procured. On the 22nd, at even ing, he sent safe conducts for this King's Commissioners, which gave us hope that the treaty might have a beginning the next day, which was the last of the fifteen days. It was yesterday morning before all things could be adjusted for the first meeting of the Commissioners, which they did with much ceremony and civility, in the presence and by the assistance of the Ministers of the three States. The Swedes proposed the removal of the treaty to some more convenient place, there to treat betwixt themselves and without the mediators; neither of which are approved by the Danes, who think the matter so well prepared that a few days might dispatch the treaty if there be equal inclinations to it, and for proceeding without mediators they take the agreements at the Hague so much for their advantage that they will by no means depart from them. It is expected they should meet again this morning, the issue of which this cannot stay to convey to you. General Montague having put the fleet into readiness to sail homewards with the first wind, and having been a witness what hath for the most part been transacted by us, we shall refer other particulars to his relation, and subscribe ourselves,

Mr. Speaker,
Your most humble and obedient servants,
Al. Sydney.
Robt. Honeywood.
Thos. Boone.

Copenhagen, 25 August (59).

(Read Sept. 2nd, 1659.)

For the Right Hon. William Lenthall,

Speaker of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, these.

ENGLISH LETTER OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

MANY letters of the Emperor Napoleon having passed through my hands for the purpose of translation, I beg to send you what I conceive to have been the original French of the letter, the Emperor's English version of which appeared in your last Saturday's paper. It

is not, however, the only attempt of the Emperor to write English, as I have seen a scrap of his English, written at St. Helena, in the possession of that indefatigable collector of Napoleonana, J. Sainsbury, Esq. The present letter is a singular instance of the statistical character of the Emperor's meditations; its obscurity, in the English version, arising principally from the fact that his ideas, clothed in a French dress, were rendered by him into English evidently with the assistance of a dictionary almost *ipsisimis verbis*.

The different manners of rendering into English the French pronoun *il*, and the verb *faire*, seem to have been a sad stumbling block to the Imperial student. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Rectory-place, Woolwich, Sept. 16th, 1856. A. MOODY.

COMTE LAS CASAS.—Depuis six semaines j'apprends l'Anglais, et je ne fais pas de progrès. Six semaines font quarante deux jours. Si j'eusse appris cinquante mots par jour, j'en saurais deux mille deux cents.

Il y a dans le dictionnaire plus de quarante mille, ainsi il faudrait apprendre environ vingt fois autant pour le savoir en cent vingt semaines, qui font plus de deux ans, après cela vous conviendrez qu'étudier une langue est un grand travail qu'il faut faire dans le bas âge.

Longwood, ce matin, Jeudi, le 7 Mars, 1816, après l'an de la naissance de Jésus Christ.

[TRANSLATION.]

COUNT LAS CASAS.—I have been learning English for six weeks, and make no progress. Had I learned fifty words per day, I should know two thousand two hundred. There are in the dictionary more than forty thousand words, hence it would be necessary to learn about twenty times as much to know it in a hundred and twenty weeks, which make more than two years. After this, you will confess, that to study a language is a great toil, and must be done young.

Longwood, this morning, Thursday, [the 7th] March, 1816, after the year of the birth of Jesus Christ.

QUERIES

CURIOUS CUSTOM AT DEWSBURY, YORKSHIRE.—A very pleasing custom has long existed in the parish church of this town, which I would communicate to your numerous readers in the hope of pleasing some and drawing information from others. In the marriage service, after the officiating clergyman has conjured the contracting parties—that if any known cause or impediment should exist by which their union would be unlawful, they must there and then proclaim it—on their silence, the clerk cries "God speed them well." Can any of your readers inform us whether this custom has ever been general; whether, if local, it exists in any other church or chapel throughout the kingdom; and what was the date of its introduction, with any other particulars which they think fit? No prayer could be better timed or more appropriate.—FLOEL CAMDEN

COVENTRY CUSTOM.—A peculiar custom prevails in the city of Coventry of making and selling, on the first day of the new year, a cake, invariably triangular in shape, about an inch thick, and filled with a sort of mincemeat. These cakes are purchased by all classes, and vary in price from a halfpenny to twenty shillings: they are called Godcakes. This singular name, combined with the triangular shape, induces me to think there must be some meaning attached. So general is the use of them that the cheaper sorts are cried about the streets at the beginning of the year, much as hot cross-buns are on Good Friday in London. Can any of your readers furnish information relative to this strange custom?—J. W. S.

ANSWERS.

HUGGER-MUGGER.—In reply to a query in your Number for Sept. 13 (by B. N.), I beg to submit that the term "Hoghen-moghen" is genuine Dutch, only a little corrupted. It came into use amongst us in the seventeenth century; and in James II.'s time it was applied to that party in the State that favoured the Prince of Orange. I think it originated in this wise. After the brave and patriotic Hollanders had succeeded in shaking off the galling yoke of Spain, they instituted a republican government, consisting of seven free and united provinces. In diplomatic correspondence this Republic assumed the title of "De Hooge Mogenheid," or, in the plural, "De Hooge Mogenheden," that is, "Their High Mightinesses," a title, by the way, much more consistent with facts than that of their neighbour Louis, who for some undiscovered reason was styled "His most Christian Majesty." From this term, "Hooge-moghenheid," the Dutch in general came to be called "Hogan-mogheins," &c. &c., every man using his own mode of spelling. The term occurs in a Jacobite ballad on the Battle of Killbuck, at which a detachment of King William's Dutch guards assisted (as the French say), and who, to do them justice, were among the very last to quit the field after being suddenly taken in flank by the gallant old Sir Evan Dhu Cameron and his clan; or, as the poet hath it:—

Sir Evan Dhu and his men true
Came linking up the brink, man;
The Hogan Dutch, they feared such,
They bred a horrid—man.

I have a somewhat treacherous memory about the rhyme of the last line, so I prudently leave a blank for it. As to the term "hugger-mugger," I take it to be of much older standing in our language than that which I have just described, and to have no connection whatever therewith. The conventional meaning attached to it is, secretly, or clandestinely; and in the Scotch dialect it has the same significance as well as the forms "hudge-mudge" and "huggrie-muggrie." As to the derivation of all these, and many others of a similar nature, such as "Hurly-burly," "higgledy-piggledy," "shilly-shally," "wishy-washy," "topsy-turvy"—all common to the English and Scotch dialects—I leave it to those of your readers who are more skilled in archaic lore than I dare presume to be.—D. FORBES.

RUSSIAN CHRISTIAN NAMES.—It is the custom in Russia to designate the children of a prince by the name of the parent with the termination *ovitch* for a son, *ovna* for a daughter, if the father's name ends with a consonant; and with *evitch* and *evna* if it ends with a vowel. Thus the four sons of the present Czar—Nicholas, Alexander, Vladimir, and Alexis—are entitled *Alexandroovitch*, and the daughter *Alexandroovna*; while the Czar himself and his three brothers—Constantine, Nicholas—and Michael—are entitled *Nicolaevitch*; the sisters Mary and Olga, *Nicolaevna*. The Empress Mary, sister of the Grand Duke of Hesse, is styled *Alexandroevna*, the Dowager Empress *Fedorovna* (daughter of Frederic); the wife of the Grand Duke Constantine *Josefovna* (daughter of Joseph).—C. A. JOHNS.

PAYS DE FOUS.—In answer to your correspondent "Viator," on the subject of the town of Gheel, in Belgium (called by him "Pays de Fous"), I think I may enlighten him on the subject. The town of Gheel has, for many years, been the "Bedlam" of Belgium. All madmen are sent there, lodged with, and taken care of by, the inhabitants, upon whom they are billeted. They very seldom show any reluctance to this charge; and, therefore, the poor lunatics enjoy comfort and happiness. They have liberty to go about the streets; and, in my recollection, this latitude has only once proved fatal—the Mayor having been murdered in broad daylight by one of the flock. Two years ago a wealthy Englishman resided there, and displayed his eccentricities in a most delightful manner.

UN BELGE DE NAISSANCE MAIS UN ANGLAIS D'ORIGINE.

GRETNA-GREEN MARRIAGES.—The following, which I copy from the original document in my possession, may perhaps complete the answers given in last Saturday's Supplement to the queries by Mr. Wynter in the Supplement preceding:—

This is to certify, to all persons whom it may concern, that J. Duffell and Ann Barber, both of the county of Oxford, both came before me declaring themselves single persons, and were lawfully joined together by the laws of the Church of England, and agreeable to the laws of the Kirk of Scotland. Given under my hand, at Springfield, near Gretna-green; as witness my hand, this 26 day of March, 1801.

J. DUFFELL.
ANN BARBER.

JOSEPH PASLEY.

Witness, JAMES REID.

The certificate is surmounted by a thistle in full bloom, and is printed in italics, with blank spaces left for filling up. The one before me was filled up by Mr. Duffell; as Joseph Pasley, it is quite evident, from his wretched signature, had some difficulty in writing his own name.—C. F., Museum, Deddington.

CHESS.

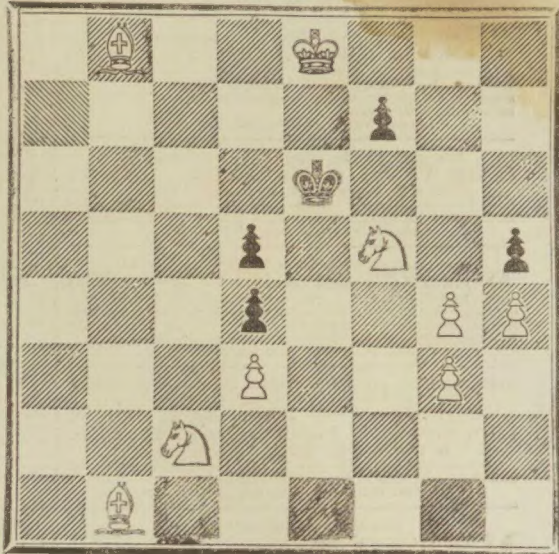
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. E. W.—The composition itself is poor enough, but the diagram intended to display it is execrable. See the notice to "Juvenia," in our last.
G. M.—Acknowledged by post. They are all very clever, yet Nos. 3 and 4 are hardly so suitable for the general player as the others.
W. P. F.—It has been proposed that a committee of amateurs, headed by the editor who for so many years conducted it with success, should revive and re-establish the Magazine in question, but whether any steps have been taken to effect this desirable object we are not in a position to say.
F. BURDEN.—He must take whichever of the men touched his adversary chooses, provided the man can be legally captured.
ARRANGES.—When a player undertakes to effect checkmate with a particular Pawn, he is not allowed to transform that Pawn into a capital piece.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM 656, by Lizzie, F. S. L., A. Z., Cavalry Officer, D., The Begum, Tumkin, D. D., M. B., G. Ferrey, jun., are correct.

PROBLEM No. 658.

By G. M.

WHITE.



BLACK.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 657.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to K B 6th (ch) K to his 5th
2. R to K B 5th K takes R *
3. Q takes Q Q to Q B 6th or Q Kt 6th †
4. Q to her 6th Anything
5. Q takes B (ch) and mates next move. B takes P
6. Q to K B 6th (ch) K takes R *
7. Q to K B 5th K takes R *
8. Q to K B 4th K takes R *
9. Q to K B 3rd K takes R *
10. Q to K B 2nd K takes R *
11. Q to K B 1st K takes R *
12. Q to K B 6th (ch) K takes R *
13. Q to K B 5th K takes R *
14. Q to K B 4th K takes R *
15. Q to K B 3rd K takes R *
16. Q to K B 2nd K takes R *
17. Q to K B 1st K takes R *
18. Q to K B 6th (ch) K takes R *
19. Q to K B 5th K takes R *
20. Q to K B 4th K takes R *
21. Q to K B 3rd K takes R *
22. Q to K B 2nd K takes R *
23. Q to K B 1st K takes R *

CHESS IN ITALY.

Well-fought Game between MESSRS. DUBOIS and CZAIKOWSKY.

(French Opening.)

BLACK (M. D.) WHITE (M. C.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 3rd
2. P to Q 4th P to Q B 3rd
3. P to K B 4th P to Q 4th
4. P to K 5th P to Q B 4th
5. K Kt to K B 3rd Q Kt to Q B 3rd
6. P to Q B 3rd Q to Q 2nd
7. K B to Q 3rd Q to her Kt 3rd
8. K B to Q B 2nd P takes P
9. P takes P Q to Q B sq
10. Q Kt to Q B 3rd K Kt to K R 3rd
11. Castles K Kt to Kt 5th
12. P to K R 3rd K Kt to K R 3 (a)
13. P to Q R 4th K B to K 2nd
14. Q R to Q Kt sq P to K 4th
15. Q B to K 3rd Q Kt to his 5th
16. K R to 2nd Castles
17. K R to K Kt sq K Kt to K B 2nd
18. P to K Kt 4th K Kt to K R 3 (b)
19. P takes P P takes P (c)
20. K B to Q Kt 3rd Q B to K 3rd
21. Kt to K Kt 5th B takes Kt
22. K R takes B K Kt to K B 2nd
23. K R to K Kt 3rd Q R to Q B 2nd
24. Q to K R 5th K Kt to Q sq
25. Q R to K Kt sq Q Kt to Q B 3rd
26. Kt to Kt 5th Q R to Q 2nd
27. Q to K R 6th K R to K B 2nd
28. Kt to Q 6th K R to K 2nd
29. K B to Q B 2 (d) Q takes Q Kt P
30. Q R to K Kt 2nd K to R sq
31. Q to K R 5th Q to Q Kt 5th
32. B tks K B P (e) B takes B
33. Q takes B K Kt to K 3rd
34. Q to K B 6th (f) P to K R 3rd
35. Q to K B 5th Q Kt takes Q P
36. B takes Kt Q takes B
37. K R to K Kt 4th Q takes Q R P
38. Q R to Q B 2nd Kt to Q B 2nd
39. Q to K B 5th (ch) K to R 2nd
40. Q R to K 3rd K to K 3rd
41. Q to K B 5th (ch) K to Kt sq
42. Q to K Kt 6th Kt to K B sq
43. Q takes K R P Q to Q B 3rd
44. P to K B 5th Kt to K R 2nd
45. P to K B 6th
And in a few more moves White resigned.

(a) The Kt was probably played to his 5th, with the intention of leaving it en prise if Black attacked it thus, and throwing forward the P to K R 4th; but M. C. seems to have had misgivings as to the propriety of sacrificing a Piece. Upon examination it appears he might have played in the way first contemplated without disadvantage, and that Black would have got a bad game by taking the Kt. For instance—

12. P takes Kt P to K R 4th
13. P takes Kt P takes P
(Retiring the Kt to K sq, or Q 2nd, or K R 2nd leads to much the same result.)
14. Kt takes Q P
With a fine game.

(b) It is clear that White does not sufficiently estimate the value of time in a Chess-battle. This Kt has already moved twice quite uselessly.

(c) Taking the adverse King's Bishop now would have led to a very critical and interesting variation, *ex. gr.*—
19. P to K B 6th Q Kt takes K B
20. K R takes P (ch) K to R sq
21. Q to Q 3rd K to R sq
(R takes K R P would be too hazardous.)
22. K Kt to K B 4th (best)
And White has the best of it.

(d) Here M. Dubois seems to have overlooked an easy winning move; had he played Kt to K 8th, instead of retreating the Bishop, we cannot see how White could have survived for half a dozen moves. Suppose now—
29. Kt to K 8th K to B sq
(This is his best move. If K to R sq, then follows—30. Black: Kt to K B 6th; White: B to K Kt sq. 31. Black: Kt takes R; &c.)

30. Q takes K R P B to K Kt sq
(His best play; if instead Q takes B, Black wins at once by Kt to K B 6th.)
31. Q to K R 6th

and White cannot possibly save the game. If he take the Bishop, or move Q to her B 2nd or play Kt to K 3rd, Black replies with Kt to K B 6th, and wins.
(e) Again Black fails to take advantage of his superior position. He should have taken this Pawn with his Kt.
(f) Ingenious.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Lively Game, recently played between MR. STAUNTON and one of the best players of the St. George's Chess-club; the former giving the odds of "Pawn and move."

(Remove White's K B P from the board.)

BLACK (Amateur.) WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 3rd
2. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th
3. P to K 5th P to Q B 4th
4. K B to Q 3rd P to K Kt 3rd
5. P to Q B 3rd Q Kt to Q B 3rd
6. Q B to K 3rd P takes P
7. P takes P Q Kt to Q Kt 5th
8. K Kt to K 2nd Kt takes B (ch)
9. Q takes Kt Q B to Q 2nd
10. Q Kt to Q B 3rd K Kt to K 2d (a)
11. B to K Kt 5th Q to Q Kt 3rd
12. Castles K side Kt to K B 4th
13. P to K Kt 4th Kt to K 2nd
14. K Kt to K B 4 (b) Castles
15. B takes Kt B takes B
16. K Kt tks Q P (c) P takes Kt
17. Kt takes P Q to K 3rd
18. Kt tks B (ch) (d) Q takes Kt
19. P to Q 5th (e) Q takes K P
20. K R to K sq Q to Q 3rd
21. K R to K 7th (f) Q takes R
22. Q to K Kt 3rd Q to K Kt 4th
23. R to Q sq B to Q B 3rd
And Black surrendered.

(a) An error; he should have played the Kt to K R 3rd.
(b) Better to have planted the Bishop at K 6th.
(c) This was not well considered, since the attack obtained is neither strong enough nor sufficiently enduring to compensate for the sacrifice of a Kt.
(d) Had he played R to Q B sq (ch), or Q to Q B 4th (ch), White's only safe reply would have been K to Kt sq. Interposing the Bishop in either case, would, curiously enough, have cost the Queen.
(e) Merely desperate.
(f) Ingenious, but quite unavailing.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1007.—By CAROLUS, Dundee.

White: K at Q Kt 4th, Rs at K Kt sq and K Kt 3rd, Kts at Q B 5th and Q 7th; Ps at Q Kt 2nd, Q R 3rd, and K R 5th.
Black: K at Q 5th, Q at K B 4th, Kt at K B 5th; Ps at Q 4th, K 5th, and Q R 5th. White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 1008.—By SIGNOR ASPA.

White: K at K R 7th, Q at Q sq, R at Q B 7th, Bs at K R 3rd and 4th, Kts at Q 3rd and Q R 4th, Ps at K B 3rd and Q B 3rd.
Black: K at Q B 5th, Rs at K Kt 8th and K sq, Bs at Q Kt 4th and Q R 6th, Kts at K Kt 3rd and Q 3rd, Ps at K 3rd and Q B 3rd.
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 N.B. In consequence of the disastrous inundations at Lyons, Beech and Berrall have received from their Agents, at a great sacrifice, a consignment of rich Flounced Silk Robes for the Autumn season, which will be offered at prices that must command an immediate sale.
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